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RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

LETTER

FROM THE

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

TRANSMITTING

IN RESPONSE TO SENATE RESOLUTION No. 295 A REPORT ON THE OBJECTIVES, ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND EFFECTS OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

MAY 12 (calendar day, MAY 13), 1936.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed with illustrations

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Washington, May 13, 1936.

MR. EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

DEAR MR. HALSEY: In response to Senate Resolution No. 295 dated May 8, 1936, I am sending you herewith a report covering information requested in this Resolution.

Sincerely yours,

R. G. TUGWELL, *Administrator.*

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FOREWORD

This report has been prepared to cover information requested in Senate Resolution 295, introduced by Senator W. Warren Barbour and agreed to by the United States Senate on May 8, 1936.

The resolution stated:

Resolved further, That the Resettlement Administration is requested to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date—

(1) The nature and extent of all expenditures made or proposed to be made by such administration (this subject is treated in part I and part III of this report).

(2) The nature and extent of projects undertaken by it, and the advisability of undertaking future projects (this subject is treated in part I and part III of this report).

(3) The effect of each such project on State and local taxation and on local real estate values (this subject is treated in part II of this report).

(4) The extent to which such projects have benefited and will benefit labor (this subject is treated in part II of this report).

(5) The circumstances relating to the securing of persons as tenants or purchasers in connection with such projects, and the effect on such persons of becoming such tenants or purchasers (this subject is treated in part II of this report).

Additional material, historical, statistical, and graphic, on the program of the Resettlement Administration, is presented in part I, part III, and part IV, of this report.

REPORT ON THE OBJECTIVES, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND EFFECTS OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

REXFORD G. TUGWELL, ADMINISTRATOR

[Prepared by Special Reports Section, Finance and Control Division]

PART I. SUMMARY OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

GENERAL

The problem.—During the years of the depression, more than a million farm families have been on direct relief, dependent at one time or another on local, State, or Federal Governments. A large number of these families are living on land so poorly adapted to its present use that it will not produce enough to afford an adequate American standard of living. Also, other families whose land is more productive have been severely handicapped by excessive financial burdens, uneconomical methods of farm and home management, and insufficient farming equipment. The conditions causing these families to be in need of aid have been developing over a period of decades, becoming intensified in the last few years.

The causes.—The causes are chiefly three: (1) Mistaken policies of land settlement, especially the farming of submarginal land incapable of providing an adequate livelihood; (2) reckless exploitation and exhaustion of lumbering, mining, and oil areas, with the result that the families dependent on these activities are left stranded; and (3) overfarming and overgrazing practices resulting in the destruction of millions of acres through wind or soil erosion. Concomitant causes of present distress were the purchase of farm land at "boom" prices during and immediately following the World War; the spread of unfavorable tenant farming and share-cropping conditions; and, during the early thirties, the marked shift of population from city back to farm caused by widespread industrial unemployment.

Establishment of Resettlement Administration.—The responsibility for the alleviation of this farm-relief problem was placed upon the Resettlement Administration by Executive Order No. 7027 on April 30, 1935. Accordingly, the activities of four Government agencies which had, in one way or another, been dealing with these problems were subsequently transferred to the Resettlement Administration. These agencies were the Division of Subsistence Homesteads of the Department of the Interior, the Division of Rural Rehabilitation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Land Program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and the Land Policy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Under Executive Order No. 7027 the following functions were prescribed for the Resettlement Administration:

(*a*) To administer approved projects involving resettlement of destitute or low-income families from rural and urban areas, including the establishment, maintenance, and operation, in such connection, of communities in rural and suburban areas.

(*b*) To initiate and administer a program of approved projects with respect to soil erosion, stream pollution, seacoast erosion, reforestation, forestation, and flood control.

(*c*) To make loans as authorized under the said Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 to finance, in whole or in part, the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers, or farm laborers.

The Resettlement Administration has concentrated its efforts on three closely related major programs: The land use program, the resettlement program, and the rural rehabilitation program.

LAND USE

For many years it has been realized that the land resources of the country were being employed in a wasteful manner. In the early nineteen hundreds this realization gained expression in the conservation movement. This involves, however, a long-time program, looking largely to the future. It has gradually become apparent that worth-while immediate improvement can be secured through a more adequate and proper use of land. Severe floods and dust storms in recent years have shown graphically the need for a well-rounded land program.

State land planning consultants have indicated to the National Resources Board that at least 100,000,000 acres of land now in agricultural use are submarginal and should be retired.

The land acquisition program.—In 1934 there was initiated, under the direction of the land program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, an extensive program of 268 submarginal land acquisition projects calling for the acquisition of approximately 20,000,000 acres. A total of $78,390,000 had been made available to this agency, but the requirements of the relief program made it necessary to rescind $50,000,000 of this fund. After the transfer of the land program of Federal Emergency Relief Administration to the Resettlement Administration on April 30, 1935, $20,000,000 was made available for land purchase from Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 funds. The total funds available for a land acquisition program were, therefore, $48,390,000. With this money, a program of 206 active projects, involving the purchase of approximately 9,300,000 acres of submarginal land throughout the United States, is under way. This land is being retired from its present uneconomic use; however, it will not lie idle. In many cases, land now being used unprofitably and to the actual detriment of the country's resources can be converted to another type of agricultural utilization (e. g., grazing) and become a valuable asset. Other uses for land acquired under this program will be public forests, parks, recreational areas, wildlife sanctuaries, and Indian reservations. The initial step in the selection of a project is the definition of a "problem" area—that is, an area in which the conditions of land use demand readjustment. To facilitate the definition of such "problem" areas, land use specialists attached to the regional offices cooperate closely with the agricultural experiment

station in each of the States as well as with State planning boards, State conservation commissions, and other agencies concerned with land. Before final decision on the development of a project is made, the present economic status of the occupants of the land, the condition of the soil and native vegetation, including forest resources, and the need of the land for public purposes must be considered. With the ultimate use of the land in mind, it is necessary to explore its relationship to nearby towns and cities, to local public opinion, and to the attitude of various State official agencies. Special consideration is given to the cost of the land and to the possibility of relieving unemployment by the development work on such a project. After it is decided to proceed, the boundaries of the project are carefully defined and proposals to sell land within the purchase area are secured. The solicitors of the proposals are instructed as to the probable values of the various properties. After a sufficient number of proposals have been obtained to insure that the project can be completed, the individual tracts are appraised by expert appraisers, and the owners are then asked to sign a formal offer to sell land to the Federal Government on the basis of the appraised value. When a sufficient number of such formal offers are available, they are submitted to the Washington office for acceptance.

It is then necessary to determine whether the title is sufficiently clear to permit the transfer of the land to the United States in fee simple. This process has been found to require a considerable period of time. The Federal Government has never before undertaken to acquire so large an amount of land in so short a period, and the volume of work involved has placed an unusual burden on the various administrative agencies affected. Three major departments of the Federal Government are concerned; namely, the Department of Justice, the Comptroller General, and the Treasury Department. The Department of Justice must be satisfied that the title is free from defects. The Comptroller General must be satisfied that authority at law exists for the acquisition of each tract, that the money is being spent for a title that is free from serious defects, and that the various reservations such as mineral reservations which may have been stipulated in each transaction not only are legally justified but also are consonant with the purpose of each project and the interests of the United States. Such requirements have naturally caused considerable periods of delay in payment.

Under the land acquisition phase of the land use program, as of April 15, 1936, a total of 9,670,000 acres was under option in the field and options on 8,469,000 acres, costing $36,344,000, had become accepted legal commitments. As of that date, site acquisition accounts on 2,560,000 acres had been forwarded to the General Accounting Office; and cases involving 1,244,000 acres had been closed. Altogether, as of April 15, 1936, $42,427,739 of the $48,390,000 fund available for this program had been encumbered.

Land development program.—After a land acquisition project has been established and land appraisal and optioning are well under way, provisions are made for the ultimate development and use of the land. The estimated cost of the land development work necessary on land purchased in connection with 141 of these acquisition projects is $40,361,676. The Resettlement Administration has received $18,000,000 for land development work to date. This work

consists of planting trees, building fire towers, cutting fire lanes, thinning and improvement cutting, constructing check dams or terracing to correct erosion, constructing reservoirs for recreational purposes or for the conservation of wildlife, stream improvement, road building, the restoring of range grasses, and the construction of recreational and administrative buildings.

Under this phase of the program, there was, as of May 1, 1936, a total of 59,521 persons (including 3,581 C. C. C. men) employed on 134 land development projects. As of April 15, 1936, $9,242,742 of the $18,000,000 available had become encumbered.

Continuation of program.—It is expected that additional funds amounting to $2,351,000 for land acquisition and approximately $7,300,000 for land development will be made available to the Resettlement Administration shortly and that these funds, together with other land use funds, will have been completely encumbered by June 30, 1936.

By the expenditure of these funds and the purchase of approximately 9,300,000 acres, a beginning will have been made in facing the fundamental land problem. However, as previously indicated, there are approximately 100,000,000 acres of land which should be retired from their present use if the natural wealth of the land is to be preserved and to be protected from destructive wind and water erosion. Recently a thorough survey was made in the field to determine that acreage which it would be most beneficial to acquire if additional funds were secured. It was indicated that the purchase of approximately 24,000,000 acres would be needed to "block in" and "round out" the existing projects and to establish a minimum number of new projects.

Families living on submarginal land.—The farming of submarginal land is not only detrimental to the land, but also to those families who attempt unsuccessfully to provide themselves with an adequate living from it. It is estimated that the number of farm families thus unfortunately situated ranges from 600,000 to 650,000. There are 16,835 families now living on the lands which are being bought. On the basis of a survey involving more than 13,000 of these families the average gross income per family in 1934 was only $289, including $72 obtained from relief and other such sources. Forty-seven percent of the families were on relief. The average net income of these families—that is, deducting cash expenses such as feed, seed, fertilizers, interest on debt, and taxes—was only $88.

A necessary supplement to the program of land retirement is, of course, the resettlement or rehabilitation of the families whose land is acquired. Approximately 6,600 of these families are dependent upon the Resettlement Administration for assistance in resettling.

RESETTLEMENT

Rural resettlement.—Basically, the resettlement program is an attempt to create a new type of frontier; not a new geographic frontier, but a frontier of farm independence for those who wish to avail themselves of new opportunities in rural areas. Projects under this program are highly diversified, being planned in accordance with particular local needs.

The resettlement program may be divided into three phases: (1) The completion of certain rural communities initiated by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, or by the Division of Subsistence Homesteads of the Department of the Interior; (2) the initiation of new rural resettlement projects; and (3) the initiation of a program involving the construction of suburban resettlement projects.

Completion of subsistence homestead projects.—On May 15, 1935, the program carried on by the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior was transferred to the Resettlement Administration by Executive Order 7041. Of the $25,000,000 which had been allocated to the Department of the Interior for construction of subsistence homestead projects, only about $7,000,000 was expended or committed to May 15. The remaining $18,000,000 was transferred to the Resettlement Administration, but $10,000,000 of this amount had been impounded by the President on December 29, 1934. This $10,000,000 was released to the Treasury by the Resettlement Administration on March 16, 1936. Approximately $2,000,000 of the $8,000,000 unimpounded balance was encumbered by the Resettlement Administration before June 16, 1935, after which date the unencumbered and unimpounded balance of the old Subsistence Homesteads Division's funds could no longer be expended. On June 24, 1935, $7,000,000 of Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 funds were made available to the Resettlement Administration for the completion of 33 subsistence homestead projects.

Regarding these 33 projects, as of April 30, 1936, the Resettlement Administration had completed construction on 18 projects; construction was in progress on 11 projects; and final plans were being prepared on 4 projects. Other former subsistence homestead projects will be financed from other funds available to the Resettlement Administration. This has been done in the case of 17 projects where the Administrator has requested the preparation of final plans. Construction on some of these 17 projects has been started.

The subsistence homestead projects were designed to be demonstration farm and home communities for low-income industrial employees, providing them with the opportunity of raising their standards of living through the home production of a large portion of family food requirements.

Initiation of new rural resettlement projects.—The rural resettlement projects being initiated by the Resettlement Administration can be divided into five different classes. In 36 projects, resettlement will be an infiltration process where the farm units to be established are to be interspersed among existing farms. Individual farms are purchased from the Federal Land Bank, from those who wish to retire from farming, and others, and will then be improved and either sold or leased to farmers who are being removed from land use areas where they have been struggling for existence on lands unsuited for agricultural development. These infiltration projects are located largely in the New England and Middle Western States where the farm unit pattern is well established and where it is difficult to secure large areas in solid blocks. In 15 other projects the infiltration method will be modified to the extent that the farms being purchased will be grouped quite definitely within existing rural communities, and the development of community and cooperative services for the existing communities will be sponsored by the Resettlement Administration.

Thirty-five projects will be of the "close community" type where the land is assembled in one block. In these cases plans are being made not only for the farms but for joint facilities as well. In 30 cases the land will be subdivided according to standard practice where the farm homes will be located on individual tracts. The needs of the communities, including both new settlers and old residents, will be studied and community facilities provided. The necessary functional cooperative organizations will be organized to take care of cooperative activity, including buying, marketing, processing, and the supplying of utility service.

Other projects will provide garden homes for industrial and agricultural workers. The garden farms are being developed with the idea of giving farm and industrial laborers some security and stability by providing low-cost housing and by increasing their net return through the production of garden truck, dairy products, and poultry products, and by canning fruits and vegetables for home consumption.

Three labor camps are being constructed in California to provide minimum requirements for a decent living for itinerant laborers in that State. Fifty-seven percent of those making a living in agriculture in California are laborers. The living conditions of this group are extremely bad. The camps will provide hot and cold shower baths, flush toilets, stationery washtrays, and in some cases gas plates for cooking. Medical care, recreational areas, and areas for garden-truck farming will be provided. These camps will accommodate four to five thousand itinerant families during the season, each camp providing space for from two to three hundred families at one time.

Altogether (including former subsistence homestead projects) the development of about 140 rural resettlement projects is contemplated by the Resettlement Administration at a total cost (including expenditures by previous agencies) of approximately $92,000,000. These projects will accommodate more than 17,000 families. As of May 1, 18 projects had been completed and 39 were under construction with 8,640 men working. Up to April 15, approximately $43,000,000, of which more than $18,400,000 has been expended or encumbered, has been made available for rural resettlement projects.

Continuation of the rural resettlement program.—Two-thirds of the families in the United States are in a low-income group. In 1929, 915,541 farmers in the United States had gross incomes of less than $400, including the value of the products raised on the farm for home consumption. The purchasing power of this group is so small that the group contributes little to the economic life of the country, either as producers of raw material or as consumers of manufactured articles. They buy a minimum of the products which industry has to sell and the community serving the group is necessarily limited by the low purchasing power of the farm population. To raise the standard of living of this group and to increase their purchasing power is a major task of the Resettlement Administration. The present program will demonstrate the fact that resettlement is a profitable undertaking where families are moved from poor land to good land, are sold farms that are large enough to yield a satisfactory gross income under supervision, and where 3-percent money enables the purchaser to enjoy immediately a higher standard of living.

The National Resources Board states that there are between 600,000 and 650,000 farm families living on submarginal land at

present. If this problem of agriculture is to be met, this group should be resettled.

An important group, which can be benefited by resettlement, is the group of young people estimated at 2,000,000, who under pre-depression conditions would have moved to town to find work but who are backed up on the farm with no security and little hope for the future. The Resettlement Administration offers a needed opportunity for these young people, many of whom have been trained in agriculture in high schools or through the various extension-service activities.

Suburban resettlement program.—In addition, the Resettlement Administration has undertaken a program of suburban resettlement demonstration projects in the vicinity of four congested areas, to provide homes for low-income industrial and farm families. These projects are located in the vicinity of Berwyn, Md.; Bound Brook, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; and Cincinnati, Ohio. They are demonstrations of the combined advantages of country and city life for low-income rural and industrial families. They provide the living facilities and utilities common to cities, together with farms, gardens, and natural wooded and other recreational areas. These projects entail the construction of a total of 3,500 units at present and are financed from a fund of $31,000,000 under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The projects are so designed that the land now being acquired is sufficiently large in extent to provide room for the construction of an additional 13,200 housing units if additional funds become available. Three of these projects are now under construction, and topographical survey work is in progress on the remaining project. A total of 36,785 acres was under option as of May 1, 1936, and 2,948 workers were employed on these projects. As this program reaches its peak of construction activity, more than 20,000 men will receive employment. As of April 15, $10,452,240 of the $31,000,000 available was encumbered and it is expected that by June 30, 1936, $22,500,000 of this fund will have been encumbered.

A project schedule of eight suburban resettlement projects involving a cost of $68,000,000 was submitted to the President and approved by him on September 23, 1935. However, only $31,000,000 was allocated to the Resettlement Administration for this program. If sufficient additional funds become available present projects can be enlarged and new projects near congested areas can be initiated.

RURAL REHABILITATION

Loans and grants to individuals.—This program is designed to assist that large group of needy farm families who are not in need of resettlement; whose land is of fair or good quality; but whose income is insufficient to provide a satisfactory standard of living. The Resettlement Administration will have cared for more than 800,000 farm families by June 30, 1936, under the rural rehabilitation program. Five hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-seven cases were under care during March 1936. It is estimated that the total number of different farm families aided under this program through May 1, 1936, was 781,237.

Clients in one classification are listed as "farm-plan" clients. Loans are made under supervised "farm plans" to these farmers who, it is

believed, can become self-supporting through a loan from the Government for the purchase of feed, seed, fertilizer, work animals and other livestock, farm equipment, and other tools needed for the successful operation of the farm. Under a "home plan" prepared in conjunction with the "farm plan", provision is also made for the subsistence needs of the family. The loan for nonrecoverable goods purchased with the money advanced by the Government is secured by a lien on the crop to be grown and that for recoverable goods by a chattel mortgage on the livestock, farm equipment, or other goods purchased. The loan obviously is not a bankable loan, but because of the care and soundness with which the farm plan is prepared and the guidance given, a large majority of loans provide adequate security.

Farmers, under established procedures, are ineligible for a loan if they can obtain loans through regular commercial channels such as the Federal land bank, The Production Credit Corporation or any other private or governmental agency.

It is believed that in the majority of "farm plan" cases the necessary amount to be advanced for the permanent rehabilitation of the client will be the equivalent of direct relief payments over not more than 12 to 18 months. When it is not possible to evolve a satisfactory farm plan for a distressed farm family, grants are made for immediate subsistence needs. Clients in this classification are listed as "emergency" clients. In some cases, clients who receive loans may also receive grants preparatory to the operation of their farm plans; and clients who were at one time "emergency" clients may later become "farm plan" clients.

For its rehabilitation advances to individual clients, the Resettlement Administration will expend approximately $106,000,000 through June 30, 1936. Against these funds, vouchers for loans aggregating $57,616,234 had been certified as of April 29, 1936, while vouchers for grants totaling $13,033,108 had been certified as of the same date. In addition, there was as of April 24, a total of $14,854,576 in unpaid loan commitments scheduled for future payment. This makes the fund of $106,000,000 encumbered to the extent of $85,503,918.

Farm debt adjustment service.—Since September of 1935 the Resettlement Administration has been able to give considerable aid to indebted farmers under the farm debt adjustment phase of the rural rehabilitation program. This was made possible through a $2,000,000 allocation for the purpose of setting up a farm debt adjustment program. This involves the calling together of farmers and their creditors with a view to working out methods and means of reducing the farmer's indebtedness and alleviating his financial situation. There are about 12,000 persons who serve as State and county farm debt adjustment committeemen whose duty is to call the meetings, supervise the proceedings, and oversee the adjustment of the farmer's debts. These committeemen receive only a small per-diem rate for the time actually served and are augmented by a permanent personnel of 229 persons directly employed by the Resettlement Administration.

Rehabilitation work is greatly aided by the farm debt adjustment program. In many cases it would have been extremely difficult to work out a sound farm plan if it had not been possible first to reduce the indebtedness of clients. This program is not only of value to the farmers but also benefits their creditors since it makes possible the liquidation of long-overdue debts on a sound basis.

From September 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936, adjustments were made in 17,505 cases resulting in a total debt reduction of $16,076,198 in $62,506,011 worth of debts. This was a 26 percent reduction. These settlements caused $1,061,127 of taxes to be paid. At the close of March there were 22,016 pending cases under consideration.

Community and cooperative services.—There are also carried on under the rural rehabilitation program community and cooperative service activities. These have been allowed to proceed more slowly than the loan, grant, and farm debt adjustment programs. The need for haste is less, and more care is needed in preparation of the plan for such a loan. The purpose of this program is primarily to provide supplemental income for the destitute and low-income farm families who require public aid and are clients of the Resettlement Administration. The community type of loan is an extension of the individual farm plan loan program, affording aid to clients to purchase in groups, farm and home supplies, equipments, and services that are needed in profitable operation of the farms which clients cannot afford to buy individually. The cooperative loan includes the usual forms of agricultural cooperative activities, that is, loans for producing, processing and marketing. Loans are made either to cooperative associations or to individual clients to participate therein.

Only five loans to cooperatives have been closed. However, 34 other projects of this type for soil erosion and soil conservation, irrigation, terracing, canning, and marketing have been submitted, and the plans are now undergoing final analysis in Washington. It is estimated that the loans made under this program will be approximately $5,100,000.

Continuation of the program.—By the expenditure of $113,100,000 under the supervision of the Resettlement Administration, this current fiscal year, about 800,000 farm families will have been cared for, kept off the relief rolls, and given a new start. Despite these efforts there are still several hundred thousand farm families needing rehabilitation assistance. It has been estimated that applications from about 100,000 farm operators have been received this current year for whom funds had not been provided. The unapproved applications requested funds to the extent of $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. In addition to these applications it is estimated that about 225,000 farm families are now receiving employment under the W. P. A., most of whom would be eligible for some type of rehabilitation loan. If these families required initial loans of $300 each, it would require $67,500,000 to service them during the first year of the rehabilitation process. Many of the present rehabilitants, while needing less aid next year than they received this current fiscal year, will, nevertheless, need some additional assistance before the process of rehabilitation can be said to be complete from the financial point of view. It is probable that 600,000 families will require at least $100 on the average or $60,000,000. In other words, a complete rehabilitation program for the following year would require a minimum of $167,500,000.

If the rural rehabilitation program is equipped to include a "farm-ownership" program, further funds will be required. Many of the families receiving rehabilitation advances do not own the land that they operate but experience with them reveals that they possess certain qualities that make them potential landowner operators. It is the desire of the Resettlement Administration, through its rural

rehabilitation program, to assist such successful clients toward land ownership. If additional funds are made available it is estimated that as many as 20,000 farmers, now poor renters, could be set up as efficient owner-operators within the next year.

TABLE 1.—*Status of Resettlement Administration program*

	Latest	Month previous	4 months previous	Percent increase latest period over—	
				Month previous	4 months previous
Land acquisition:					
Number of acres on which options have become legal commitments	[1] 8,468,518	8,285,000	5,989,126	2.2	41.4
Number of acres purchased and paid for	[1] 1,244,047	1,178,000	792,161	5.6	57.0
Land development: Number of men working on projects	[2] 59,521	52,639	11,337	13.1	425.0
Rural resettlement:					
Number of active [8] projects	[2] 95	83	48	14.5	97.9
Number of men working	[2] 8,640	7,497	3,618	15.2	138.8
Number of homes planned	[2] 10,705	7,472	4,633	43.2	131.1
Suburban resettlement:					
Number of acres on which options accepted	[2] 36,785	36,786	5,043	----------	629.4
Number of men working	[2] 2,948	1,692	1,131	74.2	160.7
Rural rehabilitation loans and grants:					
Cases under care [9]	[3] 526,237	500,965	333,193	5.0	57.9
Loans certified:					
During week	[4] $4,069,407	$3,733,981	$797,094	9.0	410.5
Cumulative [10]	[5] $57,616,234	$36,990,683	$7,763,929	55.8	642.1
Loan commitments [10]	[6] $69,784,630	$48,270,745	$15,547,360	44.6	348.9
Grants certified:					
During week	[4] $420,573	$746,502	$787,348	−77.5	−87.2
Cumulative [10]	[5] $13,033,108	$11,108,355	$2,376,914	17.3	448.3
Farm debt adjustment:					
Number of cases adjusted:					
During month	[3] 7,301	3,480	----------	109.8	----------
Cumulative	[7] 17,505	10,204	----------	71.6	378.1
Amount of debt reduction:					
During month	[3] $3,331,062	$2,900,384	----------	14.8	----------
Cumulative	[7] $16,076,198	$12,745,136	----------	26.1	147.6
Employment: Number of men working on projects	[2] 71,109	61,828	16,086	15.0	342.1

[1] As of Apr. 15.
[2] As of May 1.
[3] During March.
[4] Week ending May 1.
[5] Cumulative through Apr. 29.
[6] Cumulative through Apr. 24.
[7] Cumulative through March.
[8] Active rural resettlement projects include all rural resettlement projects which have been completed, which are under construction, or for which final plans have been approved by the Administrator.
[9] This represents the number of cases under the care of the Resettlement Administration during the month of March only, and does not include approximately 180,000 farm families which are no longer being aided by the Resettlement Administration, but which have been under its care in the past. It is estimated that between the end of March and the beginning of May 75,000 additional cases have been aided by the Resettlement Administration. This would bring the total number of farm families which have been clients of the Resettlement Administration through May 1, 1936, to 781,237.
[10] The latest figures given in the table above are as of those dates for which detailed State break-downs were available for use in part III of this report. More recent figures for the United States totals show, as of May 1, total loan commitments amounting to $86,925,426; and, as of May 6, loan vouchers certified of $61,312,834, and grant vouchers certified of $13,514,071.

The following tabulation shows the funds available, the expenditures, and the net encumbrances (expenditures plus unpaid commitments) made against these funds by the Resettlement Administration. In the following table, all figures for cents have been dropped. This will cause minor discrepancies between the totals given below and the actual totals of the columns below. Based on reports from the field, it is estimated that, as of April 30, 1936, the funds listed below as available to the Resettlement Administration were encumbered to the extent of approximately $190,400,000.

TABLE 2.—*Status of Resettlement Administration funds as of Apr. 15, 1936*

	Administrative personnel engaged in activity in Washington and field [1]	Funds available	Expenditures	Net encumbrances	Unencumbered balance
Land use	884				
Land acquisition		$44,120,328	[2] $9,449,694	$38,158,067	$5,962,261
Land development		18,000,000	4,285,751	9,242,742	8,757,258
Resettlement	324				
Rural resettlement		36,125,458	[3] 7,380,855	11,691,280	24,434,177
Suburban resettlement		31,000,000	2,812,919	10,452,240	20,547,759
Rural rehabilitation	8,668				
Loans to clients and rehabilitation cooperatives		95,448,596	50,167,185	64,629,568	30,819,027
Grants to clients		18,352,854	12,187,506	12,187,506	6,165,347
Farm debt adjustment administrative expenses		2,000,000	250,958	586,740	1,413,259
Miscellaneous	5,928				
Texas Centennial Exposition		5,000	0	0	5,000
Iowa trust fund		520,010	0	0	520,010
Virginia trust fund		27,697	0	0	27,697
Administrative expenses		29,950,000	18,844,134	26,143,689	3,806,310
Total	15,804	275,549,944	105,379,005	173,091,832	102,458,112

[1] Employee figures are based on the pay period Apr. 1–15, 1936. The average annual salary of employees employed during the pay period Mar. 1–15, inclusive, was $1,470. Included in the total figure for employees given in the above table are approximately 4,000 temporary employees who were appointed for perods ranging from 30 to 120 days in connection with the rural rehabilitation loan program. These employees will be terminated as soon as the planting season is over in the various States. No salary higher than $8,000 per annum is paid in the Resettlement Administration. There are 8 persons receiving $8,000, and within the salary range from $7,000 to $7,999 there are also only 8 persons. All positions in the Resettlement Administration in Washington are classified by the Civil Service Commission.

[2] Excludes $4,269,672 of the $28,390,000 funds available to the land program, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, which was encumbered by the land program, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, prior to Apr. 30, 1935.

[3] Excludes $6,724,265 of the original allocation of $25,000,000 to Subsistence Homesteads Division, which was encumbered by Subsistence Homesteads Division prior to May 15, 1935.

PART II. ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

EFFECTS OF RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM ON STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION AND ON LOCAL REAL ESTATE VALUES

LAND USE.—In practically all cases where submarginal lands are purchased by the Resettlement Administration for the purpose of taking such land out of unprofitable cultivation and for conversion to more socially desirable uses, problems involving State and local taxation should not often arise, since such lands, as a rule, are already in tax arrears. Instead of affording revenue, they constitute a real burden to the States and localities because of the necessity of providing relief for the occupants of these lands and because certain municipal services, such as school systems, police protection, and roads must be maintained for the people residing on them, even though the productivity of such land is so low that the residents are unable to meet their tax charges. The activities of the Resettlement Administration result in definite benefits to the States and localities affected, since the resettling of the stranded and destitute residents of these submarginal lands, on the one hand, decreases the relief burden and, on the other hand, makes it possible for the localities to reduce expenditures in connection with municipal service.

The effects on particular localities of Federal land purchases and attendant tax exemptions are determined by such factors as the

present size of the tax base and its composition, the scope and concentration of land purchases, the valuation of these properties, the extent of past tax delinquency on the properties, the degree of local dependence on the general property tax, the extent and type of State support through grants-in-aid for particular functions, the receipts from delinquent taxes and from the sale of tax-delinquent land, and the current fiscal condition of the taxing units. Taking all these factors into consideration, in most cases savings in cost to the local government through resettlement should exceed actual losses in revenue.

The exhaustion of previous sources of tax revenue, such as forests or mineral lands, usually causes excessive and chronic tax delinquency on property no longer attractive to private ownership. This results in increasing burdens being thrown upon taxpaying properties, forcing many of them into the same unfavorable status. In the land purchase areas, reductions in the tax base will not be reflected in proportionate decreases in tax revenue, since it is largely, from the very nature of the program, the dead or nonpaying property which is being acquired.

Where the costs of local roads, schools, and other services are in a large degree underwritten by the State or county through a system of subventions or grants-in-aid, the need for resettlement of scattered families is often a matter of county or State-wide concern. In many instances, the continued existence of present scattered uneconomic settlement can be largely attributed to the continuance by the State of necessary grants-in-aid.

The summaries which follow are derived from more detailed studies made in the field and indicate the variety of influence exerted on local governments. Where local revenues are derived chiefly from the general property tax and the tax base is low, the effect of land purchases may somewhat impair operations of local governments or their ability to service outstanding debt. In such cases, receipts through delinquent taxes, being paid by the vendor of submarginal land to the Government, may be sufficient to offset such debts or to provide funds for local governmental services.

Usually, however, revenue from the land under its new use, such as grazing or forestry, will be necessary to sustain local government. Assuming that grazing revenue will be shared with local governments, it will be the principal dependable compensating revenue source of immediate significance.

Sandhills project, LA–NC–3, Richmond, Montgomery, Moore, Scotland, Hoke Counties, N. C.—60,000 acres.—In North Carolina, the State supports the entire minimum school program, pays the teachers' salaries, and owns and pays for most of the cost of operating school busses. The power to consolidate and locate schools is vested in the State school commission which draws up State-wide plans for school location and transportation. The entire highway and road system is also State financed and maintained. Except for certain special school districts, the only property taxes levied in former school districts and townships are for the service of outstanding debt. Hoke County has assumed both the township-road and the school-district debts. Moore and Richmond have assumed the township-road debt, but Scotland County has assumed neither type of debt.

A purchase program in such a situation raises no complicated problem of local government adjustments and involves no serious impair-

ment of local property-tax revenues. Local property relief has proceeded so far through State assumption of school and road functions that considerable leeway exists for readjustment of local rates for services on outstanding debt and for general governmental functions. Changes in the location of schools and in the maintenance of roads will be made by the State and any savings will be absorbed in the State fiscal system.

The bulk of purchased properties are located in Richmond and Scotland Counties. In a few cases, former school districts and townships which have debt outstanding and unassumed by counties will find revenues impaired by purchase. But delinquent taxes collected against land purchases will provide some cushion for declining revenues in these districts, since delinquency has been heavy for a considerable period on many properties purchased. According to the best estimates, the tax base of the various counties affected by the proposed land purchases will in no case be reduced by more than 3.2 percent. The loss of revenue will be much less in proportion, due to long-term delinquency on properties involved. Consolidated schools serving the purchase area are largely located along highways bordering it. Schools to be discontinued will be mainly of the one-teacher type serving Negro families. Any savings or additional costs will be absorbed by the State, which may change transportation routes as required and utilize abandoned school buildings.

Central Wisconsin game project, LA–WI–5, Wood, Monroe, Jackson, Juneau Counties, Wis.—94,256 acres.—The purchase area in Jackson and Juneau Counties is characterized by high tax delinquency and declining tax base. State and county school aids and State aids to town roads are heavy, usually exceeding taxes realized from the area. The reduction in county-tax bases by purchase will not be severe, although several towns will experience reductions. Substantial delinquent-tax collections and proceeds from sale of county-tax title land will accrue to the counties. In Jackson County, at least, it is immaterial to the county whether the purchase area is included in or excluded from its tax base because of county-aid payments to the area offsetting any tax revenue derived from it.

Zaleski forest and rehabilitation project, LA–OH–5, Vinton County, Ohio—16,236 acres.—In Ohio, townships administer relief and maintain township-road systems. A liberal State equalization law for school support is provided, accompanied by active State control over school-district administration. More than 60 percent of the 1933–34 school receipts in the purchase area was derived from State-aid sources. Schools may be closed and consolidated in and around sparsely settled and declining purchase areas at savings to the State. The State distributes locally a proportion of gasoline and motor-vehicle tax revenues. The township share of the gasoline tax is divided equally among townships and represents a large item in their total receipts. The closing of township roads in purchase areas would release funds to be spent on improved mileage. The purchases in Vinton County would reduce the county tax base by 2.36 percent.

The location of valuable public-utility property in the county makes the effect on county revenues less significant. Township revenues would be reduced by 2.9 percent, and school-district revenues by 0.01 to 9.06 percent. State aids would compensate for any loss of school-district revenues in the face of continuing costs, while county and township revenues from gasoline and motor-vehicle taxes would

be unimpaired. Approximately $2,435 might be saved in township relief and road costs. A total of $6,172 in delinquent taxes would be received by the various units. Probably no schools would be closed as a result of the program, but consolidation of several schools might be achieved under State direction.

Cheyenne River project, LA–ND–6, Ransom and Richland Counties, N. Dak.—61,798 acres.—Tax delinquency in the purchase area is high. Fifty percent of the optioned acreage has been delinquent for more than 1 year. Contemplated purchases would reduce the county tax base by 2.52 percent in Ransom and 0.75 percent in Richland, but the loss in effective tax base would be much less, in view of past tax delinquency. Estimated receipts from grazing fees at 2.95 cents per acre for grazing land and 42.4 cents per acre for crop and hay land indicate that one-third of the revenue would be sufficient to equal a 5-year average of taxes paid on land purchased. Townships are likely to reduce road expenditures in proportion to tax receipts, since the maximum road levy is being made. Four schools may be closed, and it is suggested that the Federal Government move one school and repair 3 miles of road for a bus route. One school consolidation also appears possible. It is estimated that opportunities for school abandonment and consolidation offer annual savings approximating $4,600.

RURAL RESETTLEMENT.—Rural Resettlement projects are necessarily withdrawn from local taxation while the land involved in the project area is being assembled and during the construction of the project. Expenditures for materials and labor which are made during this period, compensate the community for any temporary decrease in tax receipts. The project property again becomes taxable when families have moved into their new homesteads, and when conveyance of the project has been made by the Federal Government to an incorporated association of homesteaders. The improvements brought about by the construction of resettlement projects allow project properties to be assessed at a higher value than that obtaining prior to such improvements. Taxes are paid in a lump sum by the corporations, the corporations in turn collecting the taxes in monthly installments from the individual homesteaders. The increase in the tax base will tend to balance any increase in the cost of local services.

Infiltration projects, where clients are resettled on farms in existing farm communities, would probably require little additional local governmental expenditure, any increase in expenditures being confined primarily to the expansion of educational facilities.

The available evidence would indicate that the effect of resettlement communities on real estate values is very favorable. At El Monte, Calif., all land surrounding the project has been acquired by real estate developers and offered for sale in 1-acre plots at twice the price paid by the Government for the land devoted to the El Monte project. At Longview, Wash., some of the land adjoining the project has commanded offers of two and one-half times the price at which the Government secured its holdings.

The following detailed summaries illustrate the effects of certain particular projects on local taxation and local real estate values:

1. *El Monte, Calif.*—The original cost of the land was at the rate of $500 per acre for 100 acres. Prior to its purchase by the Government, this property was unimproved and, from the best available information and statistics, returned to the State of California from

$800 to $1,200 per year in taxes. It is estimated that the taxes for the El Monte project will be approximately $3,641 for the coming year. According to data on file, real estate activity has been stimulated by reason of the location of the project. A local real estate broker advises that he is now subdividing and selling lots in the immediate vicinity of the project for an average of $1,000 an acre. Other local real estate brokers advise that in the past year there has been considerable increase in their sales of real estate in the vicinity of El Monte; that the project created an interest in the county and caused thousands of people to visit this section. Many persons who have been unable to obtain property from the Administration have purchased lots in the vicinity and constructed their own homes, following the program outlined for the families on the Government project. Brokers state that real estate prices have increased 25 percent in the last 2 years.

2. *San Fernando, Calif.*—The original cost of the land was at the rate of $340 per acre for 40 acres. Prior to its purchase by the Government, this property was unimproved and returned to the State of California from $500 to $700 per year in taxes. It is estimated that the taxes for the San Fernando project will be approximately $2,058 for the coming year. According to Mr. H. L. Cady, manager, California Bank, and Mr. Frank R. Donald, president of the Chamber of Commerce, of Reseda, Calif., the average price of land in the San Fernando Valley, where this project is located, ranged from $500 to $1,000 an acre. In some cases land is sold as high as $2,000 an acre. While the San Fernando project has not increased land prices, the Government activity therein has tended to bring people into the valley.

3. *Longview, Wash.*—The original cost of the land was at the rate of $200 per acre for 141 acres. Prior to its purchase by the Government, this property was unimproved and returned to the State of Washington from $200 to $350 per year in taxes. It is estimated that the taxes for the Longview project will be approximately $4,547 for the coming year. A real estate company official has reported that lots surrounding the project in Columbia Valley Gardens sell for prices ranging from $400 to $900 per acre.

4. *Houston, Tex.*—The original cost of the land was at the rate of approximately $136 per acre for 320 acres. In 1933 the State received $1.55 per acre for taxes, for a total of $496. It is estimated that the taxes for this project will be approximately $1,670 for the coming year. It is estimated that Government activity has increased land values in the vicinity of this project by approximately $50 per acre.

SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT.—As in the case of the rural resettlement projects, the suburban resettlement project property is sold to a nonprofit corporation. Thereafter, the only function of the Federal Government will be to see that restrictions to preserve the original character of the development are carried out. The new community will be governed like other towns of similar size in the State, and will pay its proportionate share of both State and local taxes. The locality in which a housing demonstration is placed will benefit through the construction of schools, parks, and utilities free from bonded indebtedness. By moving additional families into the locality, at no increase in funded indebtedness to the local government, there will be a reduced per capita charge for bond interest and bond retire-

ment. It is also highly probable that the average per capita assessables will be increased.

Land values have increased in the vicinity of land purchased by the Government for several reasons. The purchase of large tracts of land for these projects has removed them permanently from the real estate market. The nature of the development is such that it will beautify the surrounding countryside. Since the projects are in suburban areas, the tenants will require adequate transportation to the cities. An increase of population in any one suburban area will be an incentive to the transportation companies to provide better service. Good transportation service usually encourages higher real estate values.

The expected effect of certain of the suburban resettlement projects on tax problems in the localities where these projects are to be located is described below.

Greenbelt, Berwyn, Md.—The entire area included in the Maryland suburban resettlement project will be incorporated as a village. Since there is no unit of government subordinate to the county in this area the creation of a new municipality does not displace any political organization. The new community will provide on its own account for the usual public services. Schools, however, will be operated and maintained as a part of the county school system. Certain other services will be performed by the county government for the new community. However, the additional taxable property resulting from the development of the project will provide sufficient revenue at the current county-tax rate to cover all increased costs to the county as a result of establishment of the new village.

Greenbrook, Bound Brook, N. J.—It was desired that the entire area of the suburban resettlement project in New Jersey be incorporated as a borough. This area now lies in Franklin township. The tax base of Franklin would be reduced by the amount of the property included in the project. The tax base of Somerset County, however, would be increased by the value of the improvements added in the new borough. While the township and township school-district tax bases would be decreased, their expenditures would also be lessened, since the borough would assume a portion of these responsibilities. The estimated effect of these changes on the tax rates is as follows: It appears likely that the county-tax rate would be reduced by 2.1 cents per $100 of valuation; the township-tax rate increased by nine-tenths of 1 cent per $100; and the school-tax rate would remain constant. The net effect on the tax rate is thus estimated as a reduction of 1.2 cents per $100 in Franklin township and a reduction of 2.1 cents per $100 in other parts of Somerset County.

Greendale, Milwaukee, Wis.—The entire area of the suburban resettlement project in Wisconsin will be incorporated as a village. This will remove certain property from the tax base of the two towns in which the project area now lies. In the case of the town of Franklin, the reduction in tax base is balanced by the reduction of expenditures made possible by removing certain population and land area from the town. The town tax rate in the case of Greenfield may be reduced by 1.2 cents per $100 as a result of the change. It is not expected that school taxes will be affected by development of the project. The county tax rate will also show a slight decrease, since the tax yield of the added taxable property will exceed the increased expenditures it

is estimated the county will incur through the establishment of the new community.

RURAL REHABILITATION.—The problem of State and local taxation receives consideration under the rural rehabilitation program. In some cases loan expenditures for the payment of taxes are regarded as necessary. The data contained in table 1 which follows show the proportion of total loans authorized for the specific purpose of paying taxes in certain sample States, and reveal that 2 cents out of every dollar loaned go for the payment of taxes, principally real estate taxes. If these figures should prevail throughout the United States when applied to the total loaning program, it would mean that the rural-rehabilitation program will have contributed about $1,780,000 to State and local taxation before the end of the current fiscal year.

Additional consideration is given the problem of taxation under the farm debt adjustment program. Table 2 which follows indicates that between September 1, 1935, and March 31, 1936, the voluntary farm debt adjustment committees had brought about adjustments in the indebtedness of 17,505 cases, and that for each one of these cases an average of $60.62 in taxes had been paid. This does not mean that the rural rehabilitation program provided money for the payment of these taxes, but it does mean that through its efforts debts of farmers had been so composed as to allow for the payment of $1,061,127 in State and local taxes that would probably not have been paid had such adjustments not been made. Without adjustment many of these cases would have ceased to be owners of land and would have no longer been tax-paying citizens.

The two phases of the program mentioned above, while very specific in nature, do not represent the full effect of the rural rehabilitation program upon this problem. By means of loans the program enables thousands of farm owners to maintain themselves as producers and self-supporting citizens contributing to the upkeep of their local governments.

TABLE 1.—*Loans authorized for payment of taxes in selected States*

State	Total loans	Amount of loans authorized for taxes	Percent
United States, total	$3,121,334	$63,441	2.0
Region I:			
Connecticut	36,888	3,273	8.9
Maine	98,800	893	.9
Maryland	22,312	136	.6
Massachusetts	53,082	4,245	8.0
New Hampshire	113,011	3,702	3.3
New Jersey	195,227	2,270	1.2
New York	245,594	10,499	4.3
Pennsylvania	222,917	5,545	2.5
Rhode Island	11,737	72	.6
Vermont	109,448	6,627	6.1
Region IX:			
Arizona	45,302	1,251	2.8
California	528,774	5,530	1.0
Nevada	84,262	1,296	1.5
Utah	135,037	673	.5
Region X:			
Colorado	435,354	1,234	.3
Montana	271,258	8,259	3.0
Region XI:			
Idaho	141,745	2,435	1.7
Oregon	256,191	4,609	1.8
Washington	114,395	892	.8

TABLE 2.—*Taxes paid through farm debt adjustment activities, Sept. 1, 1935, to Mar. 31, 1936*

State	Cases adjusted	Taxes paid	Average amount per case
United States, total	17,505	$1,061,127	60.62
Region I	633	46,953	74.18
Connecticut	25	3,232	129.28
Delaware	6	884	147.33
Maine	51	537	10.53
Maryland	57	7,812	137.05
Massachusetts	20	3,099	154.95
New Hampshire	63	4,192	66.54
New Jersey	19	1,058	55.68
New York	40	3,540	88.50
Pennsylvania	236	15,674	66.42
Rhode Island	4	159	39.75
Vermont	112	6,766	60.41
Region II	1,352	77,505	57.33
Michigan	429	21,376	49.83
Minnesota	606	45,988	75.89
Wisconsin	317	10,141	31.99
Region III	2,945	143,804	48.83
Illinois	494	30,985	62.72
Indiana	445	22,470	50.49
Iowa	933	47,243	50.64
Missouri	499	6,004	12.03
Ohio	574	37,102	64.64
Region IV	1,896	63,418	33.45
Kentucky	590	5,152	8.74
North Carolina	263	23,449	89.16
Tennessee	390	14,958	38.35
Virginia	453	6,393	14.11
West Virginia	200	13,466	72.33
Region V	2,306	86,413	37.47
Alabama	622	15,775	25.36
Florida	915	56,030	61.23
Georgia	459	9,030	19.67
South Carolina	310	5,578	17.99
Region VI	2,184	71,748	32.85
Arkansas	1,191	33,164	27.85
Louisiana	414	14,346	34.65
Mississippi	579	24,238	41.86
Region VII	2,733	279,414	100.76
Kansas	439	7,046	16.05
Nebraska	1,064	49,501	46.52
North Dakota	453	131,241	289.72
South Dakota	817	91,626	112.15
Region VIII	1,948	219,949	112.91
Oklahoma	554	43,947	79.33
Texas	1,394	176,002	126.26
Region IX	908	20,146	22.19
Arizona	417	2,530	6.07
California	199	1,570	7.89
Nevada	(1)		
New Mexico	220	3,582	16.28
Utah	72	12,464	173.11
Region X	240	17,728	73.87
Colorado	90	5,092	56.58
Montana	61	9,764	160.07
Wyoming	89	2,872	32.27
Region XI	320	34,049	106.40
Idaho	158	10,728	67.90
Oregon	41	453	11.05
Washington	121	22,868	188.99

[1] No activities.

THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECT PROGRAM AS IT RELATES TO LABOR

The primary purpose for the establishment of the Resettlement Administration was the rehabilitation and resettlement of destitute farm families. However, although all its efforts have not been directed toward furnishing work for the unemployed, the project program of the Resettlement Administration is providing both immediate and lasting benefits to labor. To meet the immediate situation the Resettlement Administration has created steady employment under modern working conditions at monthly wage rates established by the President. To care for the longer term needs, the Resettlement Administration will insure greater opportunities to a large group of workers through better housing, a fuller participation in community life, and improved educational opportunities.

Near term effect on labor.—There were during April 1936 more than 71,000 workers employed on projects of the Resettlement Administration, and it is expected that at the peak of the program, during the summer, over 100,000 workers will be employed. Ninety percent of these workers are Resettlement Administration clients or persons taken from the relief rolls.

The Resettlement Administration clients are prospective occupants of resettlement communities, rehabilitation clients, and persons whose land has been acquired for resettlement or land-improvement purposes. Workers from the relief rolls are secured through the Works Progress Administration and the United States Employment Service. The Resettlement Administration is contributing to the solution of the pressing transient-relief problem. It is now employing approximately 3,900 transients and the Greenbelt suburban resettlement project at Berwyn, Md., has absorbed all of the able-bodied unemployed transient laborers in Washington.

The Resettlement Administration projects are prosecuted under working conditions favorable to efficient labor and satisfactory to the workers employed. On every project, work is carried on in accordance with recognized safety practices. To insure safe working conditions, projects are prosecuted under the guidance of skilled engineers and are subject to periodic inspection by trained safety men. All workers are covered by compensation insurance. Discrimination on any ground against workers qualified by training and experience is strictly forbidden. Complaints and grievances are given immediate and thorough investigation by persons especially trained for such work. The satisfactory work accomplished by the Resettlement Administration in the labor relations field is evidenced by the total absence of strikes and dissensions on its projects.

Long-term effect on labor.—From the long-term standpoint, various aspects of the Resettlement Administration project program will prove of benefit to labor. The construction of communities and the development and improvement of submarginal land areas will involve the purchase of considerable quantities of building and other materials, thus providing indirect employment for laborers in the production of such materials and aiding the movement toward industrial recovery. The increased business activity stimulated locally by the establishment of successful farms will increase the opportunities for permanent employment in stores, warehouses, and local industries.

The Resettlement Administration strives to broaden the economic opportunities of labor in rural areas. Many goods and services now beyond the purchasing power of these workers are being furnished through cooperative activities sponsored by the Resettlement Administration. Occupants of resettlement communities are supplementing their incomes through canneries, workshops, and other cooperative services. Through such cooperatives impoverished and low-income workers can, through their own efforts, improve their standard of living.

The Resettlement Administration is constructing in the far West migratory farm-labor camps and part-time farms for agricultural laborers. The migratory farm-labor camps will provide a type of shelter that represents an improvement over that now available to migratory agricultural labor in this section. The part-time farms will enable certain types of agricultural labor to raise crops for their own consumption, leaving the cash income which they receive for their labor available for other necessary expenditures.

The construction of suburban resettlement and subsistence homestead communities, which are designed for those who are employed in industrial or commercial activities, will enable low-income workers to retain more of their earnings for self-advancement because of lower rents and the opportunity to raise vegetables and other foods for home consumption.

It may be said that the Resettlement Administration by creating larger opportunities in rural areas will help relieve the city labor markets from some of the pressure caused by the steady cityward migration of persons who have been unable to make an adequate living on farms.

Reaction of labor organizations to the Resettlement Administration program.—The reaction of labor organizations to the Resettlement Administration program has been extremely favorable. Letters from Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and from Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, have been received by the Resettlement Administration and are quoted below.

Hon. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The American Federation of Labor is deeply interested in the Resettlement program and in its administration. For that reason, I am writing you to advise you that the American Federation of Labor has found from experience that the administration of the Resettlement program adheres very closely to the prevailing rate-of-wages principle.

We have had very little, if any, objection or complaint from labor representatives where Resettlement projects are being carried on, against those in charge because of alleged failure to pay the prevailing rate of wages. To the contrary, we have been most uniformly advised that those in charge of Resettlement projects pay the prevailing rate of wages.

I heartily approve of the Resettlement Administration, and in behalf of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor I urge the enactment of such legislation as may guarantee its continuance as a practical and constructive agency of the Government.

Very sincerely yours,

WM. GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Dr. R. G. TUGWELL,
Administrator, Resettlement Administration,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. TUGWELL: Several times during the last year I have meant to write you expressing my appreciation of the work the Resettlement Administration is doing and of the manner in which it is being done. From groups of organized labor in many industries and in all parts of the country I have heard comments expressing approval of the work of your agency.

The work of the Resettlement Administration is of value to labor because of the opportunity it has given many workers to reestablish themselves in the housing projects that are being developed both by your Rural and Suburban Resettlement Divisions. Your efforts at rural rehabilitation are also of definite benefit to organized labor in that by improving farm life they tend to reduce the migration of farm workers to cities in search of urban employment.

I have also been impressed by the labor policies being followed by the Resettlement Administration. They have in all respects, subject to the limitations imposed by the works program, met the approval of organized labor groups. I want you to know the deep appreciation which labor has for the policies of your agency.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN L. LEWIS.

Favorable comment has also been received in regard to particular projects being carried on by the Resettlement Administration. For example letters endorsing and requesting the continuance of the Greenhills suburban resettlement project near Cincinnati, Ohio, have been received from the Building Trades Council of Cincinnati; the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati; the Carpenters District Council of Hamilton County, Ohio; Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.; Local Union No. 141 of the Sheet Metal Workers; Local Union No. 44 of the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 712; the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, District Council No. 12; Local Union No. 59, of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters; Cement Finishers Union No. 524; United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association, Local Unions Nos. 38 and 42; the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Local No. 372; the International Association of Marble, Stone, and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Workers Helpers, Local Union No. 72; the Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' Union, Local No. 47; and the Cincinnati local of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

The following resolution was adopted by the Building Trades Council of Cincinnati in January 1936 and indicates the general attitude of these labor organizations to the Cincinnati suburban resettlement project:

Whereas the United States Government proposes to construct a model town near Mount Healthy, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, as a demonstration in improved housing and living conditions for workers; and

Whereas the aforesaid project is designed to provide (1) employment for thousands of men now unemployed, (2) decent and adequate housing at low rents for workers in the lower income brackets, (3) a solution of one of the gravest social problems confronting the Nation; and

Whereas it is a known fact there is a shortage of decent houses for workers in the renting class in Cincinnati; that more than 30 percent of the people here live in tenements; that workers in the renting class live in crowded, insanitary buildings, many of which have been or ought to be condemned; and

Whereas such conditions above described threaten the health, welfare, and happiness of individuals and the community by the spread of disease, development of juvenile delinquents and criminals; and

Whereas private building, for whatever reasons, has not taken steps to provide decent housing at low rents; and

Whereas certain interests in this community are opposing this project for reasons we believe to be selfish and against the rights of working people to housing and living conditions consistent with the American standard of living: Be it

Resolved, That we, the Building Trades Council of Cincinnati, endorse the said housing projects and urge the Honorable Rexford G. Tugwell, Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, to expedite its construction, and that we are not in sympathy with opposition to the project, but condemn such opposition and censure those fostering it.

THE SELECTION OF OCCUPANTS FOR RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

Because of the need to assure the success of the Resettlement Administration's projects and the continued independence of the individual homesteaders or tenants, the procedure governing their selection is of great importance.

Family selection is a difficult undertaking. In the resettlement of families in communities, first consideration must be given to those families that are being helped to relocate from the submarginal land on which they have been living and which has been purchased by the Government. Care must be exercised to prevent families financially able to maintain themselves at the average standard of living existing in their area from taking advantage of these opportunities. At the same time, the family should have sufficient income or, in the case of projects based on farming, sufficient ability to indicate a reasonable expectation of their being able to meet continuing payments. It is, therefore, necessary carefully to fit the family to the community being built.

The initial selection of families for resettlement projects is made by the Resettlement Administration with the cooperation of local citizens and authorities. After the establishment of homesteader associations or housing corporations replacement of occupants will become a function of those bodies.

The selection of families varies somewhat according to the nature of the project. For the original subsistence homestead communities, and for the suburban resettlement communities, applications are received from eligible, interested families. As these homesteads are intended for low-income workers, $1,600 per year is normally taken as the upper limit. Each family is considered according to approved casework procedure, and final selections are made on the basis of carefully worked out criteria. In general these criteria relate, among other considerations, to reasonable prospects of economic stability, to health, to age, and to number of children in the family. In communities already established, the number of applicants has varied from over 37,000 for 140 units in El Monte and San Fernando, Calif., to several hundred in some of the smaller communities, where only 25 homesteads were available.

For the rural resettlement communities, occupants are selected principally from families requiring aid in retiring from submarginal land areas where land use projects are under way; from successful rural rehabilitation clients; from those who have been tenants, sharecroppers, or dispossessed owners; and in part from newly married

young people of agricultural background who are without other resources. In harmony with the criteria referred to above, the selection of families for resettlement communities also follows approved case-work procedure.

In all resettlement projects, the object has been to provide security of home tenure on the lowest possible cost basis. To assure the maintenance of a reasonable standard of living, the homes in rural projects are established upon an adequate farming base and those in suburban resettlement and subsistence homestead communities are provided with land for supplementary gardening and part-time farming. The Resettlement Administration, in addition, is planning its projects and its tenant selections so that both the tenants themselves and their neighbors may have access to more adequate educational, health, and recreational opportunities.

Provision is made for both leasehold and sale of homesteads and farmsteads. In the smaller subsistence homestead projects, where, from the outset, commitments for sale were made, the "contract of sale" form is employed. In the larger suburban resettlement projects, the homesteader, being a low-income worker normally renting his home, is a lessee of his home. In the rural projects, provision is made for leasehold, or, if the client prefers, for a sale contract after a trial lease period.

The individual procedure depends upon the basic circumstances. In infiltration projects, where clients are introduced into already established agricultural communities, community organization is impractical, and arrangements are made directly between the Resettlement Administration and the client. In a community project, however, the homesteaders are united in a nonprofit incorporated association, the specific form depending upon the laws of the State in which the community is established. The property as a whole is conveyed by the United States Government through the Resettlement Administration to such association. The contracts with the individual homesteaders are then made by the association and not by the Federal Government. This avoids the danger of separating occupants of resettlement communities from the existing population.

The sale and the lease terms are designed to afford the homesteader maximum security, coupled with a reasonable insistence upon his responsibility for maintaining the property entrusted to him, and for meeting his payment obligations. The basic interest rate involved is 3 percent and the period of amortization is 40 years. In evaluating the property for conveyance, allowance is made for the ability of the homesteaders to pay. Reasonable appraisals, original cost figures, and data and estimates on homesteader incomes permit the calculation of terms just to the homesteader, and, at the same time, terms assuring maximum protection of the Government's investment. Since projects are planned at a cost commensurate with the calculated ability of prospective occupants to pay, it is expected that there will be no serious gap between the evaluation of the property for conveyance and its cost.

Homesteader assured both security and independence of action.—Under this arrangement, the homesteader is assured a high degree of security without the sacrifice of mobility. Should he wish to withdraw he may do so at any time, but he must first offer his property to

his homestead association, which can then repossess it by paying him the equivalent of his accumulated equity. Any new homestead applicant must meet the approval of the association. On the other hand, should the homesteader be unable to keep up his payments, provision is made for the continued use of his home on a rental basis until his equity has been absorbed; or, if the association chooses, the cash equivalent may be paid to him so that he may vacate at once. Thus the homesteader is assured that no equity that he has accumulated will be sacrificed.

The terms of payment under the purchase contracts are so arranged that adequate provision is made for taxes, maintenance, insurance, etc. Responsibility for tax payments and proper upkeep is placed upon the homesteaders' association, which, in turn, collects the monthly sums due from the individual families. Provision is made for credits to the homesteader for maintenance work that he may himself undertake, and all maintenance funds paid by him to the association are reserved for use on his own property. Thus out of these credits, in cases of emergency, the association's ability to carry a homesteader along for a time until he is once again able to pay up, is increased.

Where the procedure involves leasing rather than selling, as in the large suburban projects, the essential elements are the same. However, clients are tenants rather than purchasers. The property is conveyed to a locally organized housing authority which then makes the rental contracts with the individual families. The sums payable to such local corporation by the tenants, as in the sale procedure alluded to above, depend primarily on the calculated ability of low-income workers, eligible as tenants, to pay.

To safeguard the Government's interest during the period of 40 years over which period repayment is provided, a "management contract" is prepared to which the Resettlement Administration is a party. Under this contract the Resettlement Administration or its successor is authorized to supervise generally the management of resettlement properties by homesteader associations or by housing corporations. It is expected, however, that the maximum autonomy will in practice be accorded the local agencies and associations as long as they execute in good faith the responsibilities entrusted to them.

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Part III. Resettlement Administration Statistics

LAND USE

Allotments from funds transferred from F. E. R. A. and new funds allocated under E. R. A. A. 1935 have been made to 208 submarginal land purchase projects. The estimated costs used below are those approved by the President in his letters of January 8, March 10, and March 30, 1936. The amount of acreage to be purchased will vary according to the cost per acre. The figures used below for "the number of acres to be purchased" are based on the number of acres that it is estimated in the field can be purchased with the money set aside for the various projects.

Table 1A.—*Land acquisition program—projects*

Project no.	Projects	Number of families on land; to be resettled with Resettlement Administration aid	Total estimated cost	Number of acres to be purchased	Percent of acreage to be purchased			
					Under option in field as of Apr. 15	On which—		
						Options accepted (legal commitment) as of Apr. 15	Site acquisition accounts sent to General Accounting Office as of Apr. 15	Cases closed as of Apr. 15
	United States (208 projects)	6,653	$48,603,820	9,298,629	104	91	28	3
	Region I (23 projects)	382	3,818,022	278,528	92	82	6	12
LA-CN-2	New London County	11	180,223	9,939	117	104	11	4
LA-DL-1	State demonstration	30	112,521	4,968	166	86	31	0
LA-ME-1	Five rural	7	245,105	13,008	119	106	0	0
LP-ME-2	Camden Hills	0	156,255	7,259	73	72	5	0
LP-ME-3	Acadia	0	123,312	8,380	83	59	0	0
LA-MD-2	Garrett County	43	239,110	33,550	93	93	8	0.4
LA-MD-3	Eastern Shore	13	105,053	7,746	97	97	0	0
LP-MD-4	Catoctin	18	164,399	8,655	114	113	0	0
LP-NH-1	Bear Brook	4	70,053	5,778	105	100	0	0
LA-NY-4	Land use	95	355,714	28,765	133	95	11	1
LC-NY-5	Wildlife management	79	350,967	32,319	94	94	0	0
LO-NY-6	Plattsburg rifle range		103,203	6,780	0	0	0	0
LO-NY-7	Pine Camp enlargement		110,617	6,650	0	0	0	0
LA-PA-4	Pennsylvania farm land	24	222,463	18,598	100	96	0	0

TABLE 1A.—*Land acquisition program—projects*—Continued

Project no.	Projects	Number of families on land; to be resettled with Resettlement Administration aid	Total estimated cost	Number of acres to be purchased	Percent of acreage to be purchased			
					Under option in field as of Apr. 15	On which—		
						Options accepted (legal commitment) as of Apr. 15	Site acquisition accounts sent to General Accounting Office as of Apr. 15	Cases closed as of Apr. 15
	Region I—Continued.							
LA-PA-5	Bradford County	28	$117,175	15,303	122	95	0	0
LP-PA-6	Raccoon Creek	0	145,685	5,343	96	96	10	0
LP-PA-7	French Creek	0	193,562	6,741	90	90	57	56
LP-PA-8	Laurel Hill	5	116,660	3,275	120	120	86	37
LP-PA-11	Blue Knob	15	119,203	8,016	67	67	0	0
LP-PA-12	Hickory Run	0	112,116	13,434	96	96	0	0
LA-RI-1	State forest	10	204,039	12,397	104	99	0	0
LP-RI-2	Beach Pond	0	43,158	2,222	47	40	0	0
LA-VT-1	Farms-to-forest [1]	0	227,429	19,402	0	0	0	0
	Region II (23 projects)	951	4,470,464	550,238	100	94	17	5
LA-MI-2	Ausable	300	473,778	50,981	97	95	0.3	0
LA-MI-3	Allegan	50	430,454	34,662	96	95	10	0
LP-MI-4	Waterloo	16	311,753	13,000	120	88	44	22
LP-MI-6	Yankee Springs	0	99,550	4,070	88	91	8	0
LI-MI-8	L'Anse	0	25,616	4,222	95	95	6	2
LB-MI-14	Seney	3	36,590	6,671	100	100	62	55
LA-MN-3	Northern Minnesota, Beltrami Island	236	467,742	81,134	92	82	29	12
LA-MN-4	Northern Minnesota, Pine Island	90	204,049	23,550	68	53	0	0
LI-MN-6	Twin Lakes	0	178,447	23,085	121	109	52	6
LP-MN-7	St. Croix	8	112,289	20,631	89	84	38	7
LB-MN-8	Rice Lake	13	33,586	7,790	100	100	0	0
LB-MN-11	Mud Lake	0	575,241	52,713	100	100	0	0
LI-MN-15	Flat Lake	0	24,460	5,708	228	75	0	0
LA-WI-2	Drummond, Wis	40	118,485	8,809	100	96	27	1
LA-WI-3	Lakewood, Wis	47	118,810	8,790	89	89	36	9
LA-WI-4	Crandon, Wis	53	105,099	9,850	92	92	26	3
LA-WI-5	Central Wisconsin, Necedah	55	441,324	94,256	99	98	11	8
LA-WI-6	Central Wisconsin, Black River		420,354	39,043	130	124	9	0.3
LI-WI-8	Bad River	0	47,564	19,747	95	95	10	8
LI-WI-9	Lac Court Oreilles	0	32,884	16,508	95	95	17	3
LI-WI-11	Stockbridge	0	77,431	13,950	104	94	74	0

LA-WI-12	Mill Bluff	0	1,672	68	81	81	0	0
LO-WI-16	Camp McCoy	40	133,286	11,000	87	85	7	0
	Region III (17 projects)	593	2,201,317	146,933	101	92	27	9
LA-IL-3	Dixon Springs	55	138,531	8,180	104	92	71	44
LP-IL-5	Pere Marquette	0	59,132	2,905	89	87	35	13
LA-IN-3	Southern Indiana, Martin County	97	285,501	28,000	105	96	24	5
LA-IN-4	Southern Indiana, Bean Blossom	71	216,421	19,304	93	86	7	0
LP-IN-5	Versailles	44	129,375	6,078	88	85	27	19
LP-IN-6	Winamac	12	153,786	6,578	93	93	54	0
LA-IO-2	Southern Iowa	4	25,136	1,436	119	100	15	0
LA-MO-3	Meramec	31	40,736	3,003	103	102	0	0
LA-MO-4	University of Missouri	12	30,139	2,253	99	98	8	0
LB-MO-5	Swan Lake	27	176,755	5,534	99	99	29	6
LP-MO-6	Lake of the Ozarks	46	268,433	14,782	99	93	62	28
LP-MO-7	Cuivre	9	109,608	5,634	86	85	69	41
LP-MO-8	Montserrat	5	72,476	4,921	59	52	0	0
LB-MO-9	Squaw Creek	1	110,376	3,639	100	100	80	1
LA-OH-4	Southeastern	31	97,852	4,779	115	91	0	0
LA-OH-5	Zaleski	68	164,301	16,236	120	98	0	0
LA-OH-6	Ross-Hocking	80	122,759	13,671	108	92	13	0
	Region IV (28 projects)	714	4,540,555	469,679	96	76	21	16
LA-KY-1	Kentucky Ridge	108	297,564	25,000	139	45	0	0
LA-KY-2	Princeton Game	38	103,248	12,000	140	61	0	0
LA-KY-3	Coalins Forest		286,863	50,000	98	83	0	0
LP-KY-4	Otter Creek	22	98,948	8,000	28	21	2	2
LA-NO-3	Sandhills	60	624,640	60,000	108	95	15	14
LA-NO-4	Jones and Salters Lake	43	151,206	30,000	81	74	0	0
LP-NO-8	Crabtree Creek	13	100,125	6,000	87	79	.1	0
LP-NO-11	Appalachian National Parkway	0	80,839	7,000	81	15	0	0
LB-NO-14	Mattamuskeet	0	362,046	49,925	100	100	100	100
LB-TN-3	Lake Isom	8	73,982	8,532	14	14	0	0
LA-TN-6	Natchez Trace		327,628	45,000	92	83	49	35
LA-TN-7	Madison-Hardeman-Chester		89,042	10,000	191	92	11	0
LA-TN-8	Wilson County Cedar Forest	29	81,415	10,000	102	77	12	0
LA-TN-9	Overton County		69,963	8,500	98	72	20	0
LP-TN-11	Montgomery-Bell	10	84,406	4,135	90	87	43	23
LP-TN-12	Shelby Forest Park	94	159,484	10,000	107	96	7	0
LP-TN-13	Falls Creek Falls	5	107,394	7,500	181	178	0	0
LA-VA-2	Appomattox-Buckingham	68	248,935	30,000	83	55	5	0
LA-VA-3	Prince Edward	10	64,317	5,000	160	100	0	0
LA-VA-4	Cumberland	37	136,514	15,000	94	73	0	0
LP-VA-5	Swift Creek	0	154,861	7,482	97	97	49	1
LP-VA-6	Chopawamsic	85	246,491	15,000	94	83	39	15
LP-VA-7	Shenandoah National Park	65	152,763	9,547	111	108	1	0
LP-VA-8	Appalachian National Park	0	61,874	9,800	36	30	0	0
LP-VA-9	Bull Run	0	82,560	2,037	67	67	14	8
LP-VA-13	Wayside Parks	0	13,312	384	50	50	18	0
LA-WV-4	Kanawha Head	19	127,280	10,000	82	48	0	0
LA-WV-7	Twelve Pole [1]	0	152,855	13,787	0	0	0	0

[1] Discontinued.

TABLE 1A.—*Land acquisition program—projects*—Continued

Project no.	Projects	Number of families on land; to be resettled with Resettlement Administration aid	Total estimated cost	Number of acres to be purchased	Percent of acreage to be purchased			
					Under option in field as of Apr. 15	On which—		
						Options accepted (legal commitment) as of Apr. 15	Site acquisition accounts sent to General Accounting Office as of Apr. 15	Cases closed as of Apr. 15
	Region V (25 projects)	580	$6,172,365	1,161,421	95	90	9	5
LA-AL-8	Tuskegee	46	119,980	10,358	99	90	0	0
LA-AL-9	West Alabama	34	412,598	97,482	93	87	0	0
LA-AL-10	Pea River	87	281,811	32,335	97	82	0.5	0
LP-AL-11	Oak Mountain	20	78,396	8,289	88	72	0	0
LA-FL-2	Wakulla agricultural	1	[2] 911,689	289,959	89	89	0.2	0
LA-FL-3	Withlacoochee	56	561,161	115,773	95	95	0.1	0
LA-FL-4	Pensacola	141	877,681	211,802	91	86	0	0
LB-FL-5	St. Marks' addition	0	37,301	10,108	100	100	0	0
LI-FL-6	Seminole	0	14,342	2,688	95	95	[3] 97	[3] 97
LA-FL-10	Welaka		14,763	2,504	89	52	0	0
LA-GA-3	Plantation Piedmont	15	769,761	118,703	109	98	51	31
LA-GA-7	Northeast Georgia	1	340,388	44,451	99	77	11	0.8
LA-GA-8	Coastal flatwoods	6	157,866	32,600	119	97	0	0
LP-GA-9	Hard Labor Creek	15	60,430	4,464	102	95	80	73
LP-GA-11	Alex. H. Stephens memorial	5	17,230	900	100	100	49	15
LP-GA-12	Pine Mountain	1	29,300	3,453	92	77	0	0
LB-GA-13	Savannah River, Ga.	23	51,547	5,916	100	100	84	69
LB-SC-11	Savannah River, S. C.							
LA-SC-3	Clemson College	22	361,666	24,968	95	95	15	2
LA-SC-4	Sandhills agricultural	36	539,632	96,248	96	93	0	0
LA-SC-5	Poinsett Forest	14	228,166	27,936	95	91	50	15
LP-SC-7	Cheraw	23	79,025	4,494	116	116	0	0
LP-SC-8	Kings Mountain	30	180,433	10,694	96	95	9	0
LP-SC-12	Waysides	0	6,659	303	89	0	0	0
LB-SC-13	Cape Romain addition	4	40,540	4,993	100	100	[3] 104	[3] 104

	Region VI (14 projects)	701	3,248,268	590,630	93	90	16	9
LA-AK-1	Magazine Mountain		429,090	100,000	72	68	0.4	0
LA-AK-2	Northwest Arkansas	115	212,500	13,638	96	96	5	0
LA-AK-3	Eastern Arkansas (Crowley's Ridge)	83	158,203	22,531	90	87	0	0
LA-AK-4	Eastern Arkansas (Forrest City)	42	77,724	11,579	82	77	0	0
LA-AK-5	Eastern Arkansas (De Valls Bluff)	140	148,104	14,127	97	94	0	0
LA-AK-6	Boston Mountain		228,667	33,222	95	90	0	0
LB-AK-10	White River	54	328,872	87,349	98	98	73	49
LA-LA-1	Northwest Louisiana	110	108,208	10,350	101	99	0	0
LA-LA-2	Claiborne Parish	148	138,773	18,488	96	92	0	0
LB-LA-3	Lacassine Bayou	8	107,782	22,304	100	100	0	0
LB-LA-4	Sabine Lake	0	603,516	137,233	100	100	0	0
LB-LA-5	Delta Migratory	1	30,234	8,000	100	100	0	0
LA-MS-8	Northeast Mississippi		529,713	85,000	102	90	35	11
LA-MS-9	Natchez Trace		146,882	26,809	85	83	0	0
	Region VII (30 projects)	629	9,762,071	1,971,685	100	92	32	19
LA-NB-1	Pine Ridge	35	730,702	108,194	138	97	0	0
LB-NB-2	Crescent Lake	0	47,540	4,151	44	44	0	0
LB-NB-3	Niobrara	4	21,530	2,382	100	100	100	87
LB-NB-4	Valentine Lake	9	631,921	65,554	100	100	82	66
LA-ND-1	Little Missouri (McKenzie)	115	1,160,641	428,300	98	93	11	5
LA-ND-2	Little Missouri (Billings)	40	580,881	273,158	100	85	2	0
LA-ND-6	Sheyenne River	47	427,014	61,798	103	96	14	0
LI-ND-10	Standing Rock	5	44,707	11,169	95	95	58	48
LI-ND-11	Fort Totten	1	12,893	1,454	95	95	[4] 98	22
LP-ND-12	Roosevelt Park	8	213,620	64,843	100	99	34	23
LB-ND-14	Arrow-Wood	12	200,273	11,384	100	100	75	62
LB-ND-15	Des Lacs	5	186,679	13,419	100	100	75	65
LB-ND-16	Lostwood Lakes	26	207,743	22,000	100	100	84	69
LB-ND-17	Lower Souris	32	569,047	38,063	100	100	84	64
LB-ND-18	Upper Souris	33	676,915	29,157	99	99	92	63
LA-SD-1	Bad Lands—Fall River	140	1,681,811	505,482	94	88	45	26
LA-SD-2	South central South Dakota	21	653,435	100,900	99	96	31	0.2
LA-SD-4	Little Moreau	4	22,431	3,155	100	54	0	0
LA-SD-5	Fort Sully	0	76,160	12,590	93	89	0	0
LI-SD-7	Pine Ridge	20	256,104	42,690	117	116	76	45
LI-SD-8	Cutmeat	11	63,346	7,205	147	147	107	93
LI-SD-9	Antelope	18	144,693	23,332	93	93	69	62
LI-SD-10	Lower Brule and Crow Creek	5	168,144	37,232	95	95	64	32
LI-SD-13	Cheyenne River	1	23,211	5,429	95	94	86	47
LP-SD-14	Badlands Park	15	163,213	53,030	79	77	23	12
LP-SD-15	Custer Park	0	190,593	20,490	89	89	40	28
LB-SD-18	La Creek	6	128,824	6,807	100	100	99	57
LB-SD-19	Lake Andes	1	14,573	345	100	100	92	92
LB-SD-20	Waubay	1	64,416	2,010	100	100	95	11
LB-SD-21	Sand Lakes	14	399,011	15,962	100	100	84	40

[2] Abstracts indicated a greater acreage than options; owners agreed to accept the option price and this was authorized by the General Accounting Office.
[3] Preliminary.
[4] Abstracts indicated a greater acreage than options and were accepted at a higher figure.

TABLE 1A.—*Land acquisition program—projects*—Continued

Project no.	Projects	Number of families on land; to be resettled with Resettlement Administration aid	Total estimated cost	Number of acres to be purchased	Percent of acreage to be purchased			
					Under option in field as of Apr. 15	On which—		
						Options accepted (legal commitment) as of Apr. 15	Site acquisition accounts sent to General Accounting Office as of Apr. 15	Cases closed as of Apr. 15
	Region VIII (7 projects)	534	$1,128,626	99,724	73	57	6	2
LA-OK-1	Central Oklahoma	110	506,807	22,151	56	54	0	0
LA-OK-2	Eastern Oklahoma, Cookson Hills	339	299,086	31,683	62	58	0.5	0
LI-OK-4	Delwarre County	0	64,209	15,175	105	95	27	11
LI-OK-5	Adair County	0	24,753	5,850	65	0	0	0
LI-OK-6	Haskell County	0	20,242	4,787	182	0	0	0
LP-OK-9	Lake Murray	0	51,071	2,840	100	99	55	25
LA-TX-7	Northeast Texas	85	162,458	17,238	57	55	0.6	0
	Region IX (3 projects)	25	256,196	75.884	94	92	0	0
LP-CP-5	Mendocino Woodlands	0	83,464	6,000	81	81	0	0
LA-UT-2	Widtsoe Land	25	81,470	30,000	87	86	0	0
LA-UT-3	Central Utah		91,262	39,884	100	97	0	0
	Region X (13 projects)	1,074	6,314,290	2,045,524	126	96	24	3
LA-CO-2	Fountain Creek	0	63,944	13,931	92	77	1	0
LA-CO-3	Weld County	50	327,640	79,212	116	95	19	0
LA-MT-2	Milk River	581	2,425,480	901,335	154	97	38	4
LA-MT-3	Musselshell Central	31	560,726	246,040	102	88	0	0
LA-MT-4	Lower Yellowstone	207	1,120,097	343,435	113	100	0	0
LI-MT-6	Fort Peck	0	474,384	91,022	96	95	55	2
LI-MT-8	Fort Belknap	0	102,067	25,439	102	102	62	6
LI-MT-9	Blackfeet	0	65,656	20,972	95	95	33	2
LB-MT-13	Lake Bowdoin	0	7,983	640	100	100	0	0
LB-MT-14	Medicine Lake	10	224,434	20,924	99	99	67	17
LB-MT-15	Red Rock	12	284,037	26,511	79	79	43	35
LA-WY-1	Thunder Basin	177	651,812	274,150	99	94	16	0
LP-WY-2	Lake Guernsey	6	6,030	1,913	100	100	0	0

	Region XI (8 projects)	283	3,388,886	620,542	91	85	13	11
LA-ID-1	Southeastern Idaho	133	522,627	124,855	86	82	5	0
LI-ID-2	Fort Hall	0	193,516	12,403	95	95	59	49
LA-OR-2	Central Oregon	40	517,030	97,856	68	55	0	0
LA-OR-3	Western Oregon	50	515,487	72,678	100	93	0	0
LP-OR-4	Silver Creek	0	80,890	10,800	25	23	0	0
LI-OR-5	Burns Colony	0	3,390	620	95	95	[4] 98	0
LB-OR-7	Lake Malheur	0	778,851	64,717	100	100	100	100
LA-WA-2	Northeast Washington	60	777,095	236,613	100	96	2	0
	Region XII (17 projects)	187	3,302,760	1,287,841	105	96	70	39
LA-CO-4	Southern Otero	36	396,389	142,090	111	98	34	0
LA-KA-1	Southwestern Kansas	60	284,397	48,197	131	79	0	0
LA-NM-2	Taos County	----------	185,970	80,733	95	94	74	60
LA-NM-3	Crater Land	----------	79,770	54,964	100	100	91	49
LA-NM-4	Hope irrigation	30	90,250	20,000	62	57	0.8	0
LA-NM-5	Milles Land	60	310,431	69,400	122	96	14	12
LI-NM-6	Zia-Santa Ana	0	97,999	49,111	95	95	73	33
LI-NM-7	Laguna	0	281,607	100,000	152	92	44	44
LI-NM-8	Acoma	0	251,995	151,555	99	99	99	0
LI-NM-9	Jemez	0	321,259	122,864	95	95	92	92
LI-NM-10	Cochiti-San Domingo	0	140,568	101,260	96	96	87	87
LI-NM-11	Isleta	0	39,271	19,466	95	95	29	29
LI-NM-12	Tewa Basin	0	360,375	195,337	100	100	98	81
LI-NM-13	Zuni	0	88,393	60,628	95	95	95	0
LP-NM-14	White Sands	0	7,414	1,279	100	100	0	0
LI-NM-18	Gallup-Two Wells	0	340,175	67,301	96	96	65	0
LB-TX-9	Muleshoe	1	26,497	3,656	163	100	0	0
	United States total (208 projects)	6,653	48,603,820	9,298,629	104	91	28	13

[4] Abstracts indicated a greater acreage than options and were accepted at a higher figure.

From the $18,000,000 made available for land development work, 141 projects have received allotments. However, two of these projects have been discontinued. The figures given below for the percent completion of the projects are based on the land development work necessary on the projects which it is estimated would involve a total cost of $40,361,676, although only $18,000,000 of this is at present available.

TABLE 1B.—*Land development program—projects*

Project no.	Projects	Total funds available	Total allotments as of Mar. 31	Percent of allotments encumbered as of Mar. 31	Number of men working on projects		Percent of physical completion as of Apr. 15
					Apr. 3	May 1	
	Region I (23 projects)	$3,803,905	$2,241,933	48.3	[1] 9,125	[1] 11,463	
LD-CN-2	New London County, Conn	192,305	157,505	38.6	373	338	13.0
LD-DL-1	State demonstration forest, Delaware	180,100	115,000	56.8	635	438	23.0
LD-ME-1	Five rural problem areas Maine	245,000	240,000	38.8	867	1,085	18.0
LD-ME-2	Camden Hills, Maine	120,700	35,400	85.3	235	[1] 375	45.0
LD-ME-3	Acadia, Maine	75,000	25,400	81.0	231	218	19.0
LD-MD-2	Garrett County land, Maryland	132,000	49,560	81.3	443	475	7.0
LD-MD-3	Eastern Shore, Md	152,651	90,000	65.3	471	408	24.0
LD-MD-4	Catoctin, Md	181,449	55,400	57.4	168	489	7.2
LD-NH-1	Bear Brook, N. H	139,600	40,400	87.7	168	[1] 621	5.0
LD-NY-4	Land use, reorganization, New York	335,000	158,152	90.9	1,350	1,401	15.0
LD-NY-5	Wildlife management, New York	367,800	245,640	56.5	1,377	1,816	9.0
LD-NY-6	Plattsburg, N. Y	20,000	[2] 15,000	0.0	0	0	
LD-NY-7	Pine Camp, N. Y	20,000	[2] 15,000	0.0	0	0	
LD-PA-4	Farm Land use readjustment, Pennsylvania	195,000	68,780	82.1	368	614	7.1
LD-PA-5	Bradford County, land use, Pennsylvania	124,900	120,000	29.3	101	226	6.0
LD-PA-6	Raccoon Creek, Pa	140,400	188,400	10.8	174	[1] 423	5.2
LD-PA-7	French Creek, Pa	168,600	50,000	55.5	[1] 581	[1] 352	5.0
LD-PA-8	Laurel Hill, Pa	187,200	157,200	36.2	212	[1] 513	20.0
LD-PA-11	Blue Knob, Pa	192,000	34,320	89.2	173	243	
LD-PA-12	Hickory Run, Pa	244,700	233,700	17.9	113	535	5.4
LD-RI-1	State forests land, Rhode Island	245,000	116,652	59.0	561	400	5.0
LD-RI-2	Beach Pond, R. I	144,500	47,112	58.2	[1] 524	[1] 493	
LD-VT-1	Farms-to-forest, Vermont [3]	0	13,312	0.0	0	0	
	Region II (10 projects)	1,705,852	912,978	54.8	[1] 3,782	[1] 3,847	
LD-MI-3	Allegan, Mich	211,800	95,840	52.9	180	190	2.7
LD-MI-4	Waterloo, Mich	269,800	235,000	46.6	320	544	16.0
LD-MI-6	Yankee Springs, Mich	107,600	92,600	26.3	80	83	6.0
LD-MN-3	Beltrami Island, Minn	213,500	[4] 3,170	96.2	216	302	
LD-MN-4	Pine Island, Minn	230,000	[4] 2,175	80.8	582	409	
LD-MN-7	St. Croix, Minn	137,900	52,240	57.7	[1] 373	[1] 398	5.0
LD-WI-5	Necedah Game, Wisconsin	185,952	216,000	56.3	647	706	18.0
LD-WI-6	Black River game, Wisconsin	216,000	107,652	87.1	791	680	22.0

LD–WI–12	Mill Bluff, Wis	6,300	6,300	30.3	18	15	24.0
LD–WI–16	Camp McCoy, Wis	127,000	102,000	62.0	575	520	34.0
	Region III (15 projects)	2,280,700	1,971,600	57.8	[1] 4,672	[1] 5,361	
LD–IL–3	Dixon Springs, Ill	152,000	117,000	91.6	[1] 646	[1] 577	24.0
LD–IL–5	Pere Marquette, Ill	105,200	111,000	53.2	179	421	24.2
LD–IN–3	Southern Indiana Agricultural demonstration, Indiana	290,000	285,000	60.1	548	616	21.0
LD–IN–4	Southern Indiana bean blossom	238,700	180,000	73.1	274	330	6.1
LD–IN–5	Versailles, Ind	130,000	75,000	38.8	[1] 246	[1] 268	5.6
LD–IN–6	Winamac, Ind	187,000	177,000	28.3	299	371	12.2
LD–IO–2	Southern Iowa	76,700	51,000	98.3	175	179	52.0
LD–MO–3	Meramec, Mo	55,400	34,000	90.0	164	163	79.7
LD–MO–4	University of Missouri	74,250	53,000	76.4	90	78	13.5
LD–MO–6	Lake of the Ozarks, Mo	208,450	199,800	51.5	[1] 589	[1] 689	11.5
LD–MO–7	Cuivre River, Mo	159,000	150,000	48.7	[1] 419	[1] 402	3.5
LD–MO–8	Montserrat, Mo	117,600	30,000	95.5	79	139	5.5
LD–OH–4	Southeastern Ohio erosion control	141,109	103,800	70.5	141	141	23.0
LD–OH–5	Zaleski Forest, Ohio	183,000	225,000	44.3	416	541	7.5
LD–OH–6	Ross-Hocking, Ohio	162,291	180,000	50.8	407	446	8.0
	Region IV (26 projects)	2,475,778	2,153,578	50.0	[1] 9,585	[1] 10,181	
LD–KY–1	Kentucky Ridge forest, Kentucky	85,000	60,000	47.9	285	423	5.0
LD–KY–2	Princeton game refuge, Kentucky	71,980	61,979	46.8	270	299	22.0
LD–KY–3	Coalins forest, Kentucky	121,000	111,000	39.1	380	514	20.0
LD–KY–4	Otter Creek, Ky	106,139	100,438	21.9	69	7	4.0
LD–NC–3	Sandhills land, North Carolina	231,702	196,701	73.7	1,047	1,397	28.0
LD–NC–4	Jones and Salters Lake, N. C	149,875	119,174	64.1	525	465	23.0
LD–NC–8	Crabtree Creek, N. C	133,720	133,720	42.9	476	623	21.0
LD–NC–11	Appalachian National Park, N. C	72,200	72,200	4.1	0	26	
LD–TN–6	Natchez-Trace forest, Tennessee	208,308	186,008	67.8	1,350	700	19.5
LD–TN–7	Madison-Hardeman-Chester forest, Tennessee	60,000	60,000	55.7	311	319	31.0
LD–TN–8	Wilson County cedar forest, Tennessee	73,000	63,000	63.3	275	225	21.4
LD–TN–9	Overton County, Tenn	86,000	65,999	89.8	357	415	20.0
LD–TN–11	Montgomery-Bell Park, Tenn	68,000	68,000	46.4	[1] 346	[1] 259	20.0
LD–TN–12	Shelby Forest Park, Tenn	178,000	158,000	56.3	579	1,004	24.0
LD–TN–13	Falls Creek Falls, Tenn	49,520	49,520	26.1	108	5	2.0
LD–VA–2	Appomattox-Buckingham, Va	98,546	74,646	44.2	347	475	3.0
LD–VA–3	Prince Edward, Va	44,000	39,000	43.9	209	168	25.0
LD–VA–4	Cumberland demonstration, Virginia	60,000	60,000	28.6	176	201	6.0
LD–VA–5	Swift Creek Park, Va	174,800	129,800	68.4	[1] 1,068	[1] 1,021	35.0
LD–VA–6	Chopawamsic Park, Va	120,000	100,000	50.8	[1] 71	[1] 711	25.0
LD–VA–7	Shenandoah National Park, Va	77,688	77,688	15.1	37	81	1.5
LD–VA–8	Appalachian National Parkway, Va	25,000	[5] 25,000	0.	0	0	
LD–VA–9	Bull Run Park, Va	34,680	34,680	22.5	162	227	15.5
LD–VA–13	Wayside Parks, Virginia	61,020	61,020	28.1	341	285	1.5
LD–WV–4	Kanawha Head, W. Va	77,600	56,000	54.0	106	271	10.5
LD–WV–7	Twelve Pole, W. Va.[3]	8,000	15,000	40.8	0	0	

[1] Includes Civilian Conservation Corps men.
[2] Initial allotment as of Apr. 17, 1936, not included in region or United States totals.
[3] Discontinued.
[4] Additional allotments have been made to the Minnesota Works Progress Administration.
[5] Initial allotment as of Apr. 4, 1936, not included in region or United States totals.

TABLE 1B.—*Land development program—projects*—Continued

Project no.	Projects	Total funds available	Total allotments as of Mar. 31	Percent of allotments encumbered as of Mar. 31	Number of men working on projects		Percent of physical completion as of Apr. 15
					Apr. 3	May 1	
	Region V (20 projects)	$3,294,694	$2,016,494	77.6	[1] 17,132	[1] 16,734	
LD-AL-8	Tuskegee land use, Alabama	70,000	60,000	61.2	380	340	20.3
LD-AL-9	West Alabama land use	178,600	152,000	43.8	900	922	12.0
LD-AL-10	Pea River land use, Alabama	140,000	90,000	81.8	991	909	2.2
LD-AL-11	Oak Mountain, Ala	122,000	38,340	78.6	[1] 115	1,100	5.0
LD-FL-2	Wakulla, Fla	256,700	191,600	64.5	[1] 1,324	1,400	14.8
LD-FL-3	Withlacoochee, Fla	201,500	100,500	91.4	[1] 879	857	11.0
LD-FL-4	Pensacola, Fla	617,000	354,000	97.1	2,749	2,755	19.0
LD-FL-10	Welaka, Fla	178,000	148,000	61.8	410	407	24.0
LD-GA-3	Plantation Piedmont, Georgia	216.875	106,875	87.4	963	701	15.0
LD-GA-7	Northeast Georgia	194,669	96,369	73.1	1,096	700	10.0
LD-GA-8	Georgia coastal flatwoods	132,500	82,500	75.7	[1] 512	510	16.0
LD-GA-9	Hard Labor Creek Park, Ga	66,000	36,000	67.0	[1] 463	144	20.0
LD-GA-11	Alex. H. Stephens Memorial, Georgia	58,000	20,100	90.5	[1] 307	430	35.0
LD-GA-12	Pine Mountain Park, Georgia	74,200	49,200	81.9	427	740	40.0
LD-SC-3	Clemson College, South Carolina	170,000	90,000	83.6	1,485	797	25.0
LD-SC-4	Sandhills Agricultural, South Carolina	337,200	228,000	80.9	[1] 2,565	1,700	35.0
LD-SC-5	Poinsett Forest, S. C	131,250	71,250	97.2	861	987	25.0
LD-SC-7	Cheraw, S. C	68,200	48,200	74.2	[1] 585	464	31.0
LD-SC-8	Kings Mountain, S. C	60,000	26,360	79.3	[1] 119	121	7.5
LD-SC-12	Waysides Park, S. C	22,000	17,200	0	0	0	
	Region VI (10 projects)	1,399,430	1,151,330	40.0	3,733	4,404	
LD-AK-1	Magazine Mountain forestry, Arkansas	286,087	300,287	32.3	646	820	5.3
LD-AK-2	Northwest Arkansas forestry, Arkansas	140,400	155,400	39.6	289	349	15.0
LD-AK-3	Crowley's Ridge, Ark	197,000	192,000	41.0	561	607	6.3
LD-AK-4	Forrest City, Ark	50,600	45,600	41.6	138	147	9.5
LD-AK-5	DeValls Bluff, Ark	77,280	77,280	41.0	259	338	7.0
LD-AK-6	Boston Mountain forestry, Arkansas	185,965	67,965	79.7	379	379	6.5
LD-LA-1	Northwest Louisiana forestry, Louisiana	89,040	83,040	39.2	230	286	10.1
LD-LA-2	Claiborne Parish, La	89,220	100,320	40.5	183	296	.1
LD-MS-8	Northeast Mississippi forestry, Mississippi	177,230	85,230	71.6	630	847	14.0
LD-MS-9	Natchez-Trace forestry, Mississippi	106,608	44,208	69.1	418	335	8.0
	Region VII (11 projects)	783,880	680,380	41.1	[1] 1,741	[1] 1,868	
LD-NB-1	Pine Ridge land use, Nebraska	204,800	176,000	62.1	507	316	28.0
LD-ND-1	Little Missour, McKenzie, N. Dak	63,000	53,000	38.6	150	169	20.0
LD-ND-2	Little Missouri, Billings, N. Dak	55,000	45,000	43.7	25	65	5.0
LD-ND-6	Sheyenne River, N. Dak	88,100	72,600	38.4	197	257	8.0

LD-ND-12	Roosevelt Park, North Dakota	80,000	72,000	26.4	[1] 534	[1] 464	4.5
LD-SD-1	Bad Lands, Fall River, S. Dak	101,400	86,400	47.3	103	192	2.0
LD-SD-2	South central South Dakota land adjustment	53,000	45,000	43.0	78	91	20.0
LD-SD-4	Little Moreau game, South Dakota	27,000	27,000	4.8	20	13	2.2
LD-SD-5	Fort Sully game, South Dakota	34,380	34,380	1.7	55	18	5.4
LD-SD-14	Bank Lands Park, South Dakota	36,700	31,500	33.9	26	97	10.0
LD-SD-15	Custer Park, S. Dak	40,500	37,500	28.1	46	186	5.0
	Region VIII (4 projects)	605,124	509,124	52.7	1,125	1,474	
LD-OK-1	Central Oklahoma grazing	151,824	126,824	26.8	114	135	5.0
LD-OK-2	Cookson Hills, Okla	183,100	160,800	68.9	296	464	5.0
LD-OK-9	Lake Murray Park, Okla	133,300	108,300	42.0	398	508	30.0
LD-TX-7	Northeast Texas, grazing	136,900	113,200	68.8	317	367	18.0
	Region IX (3 projects)	206,609	218,009	28.7	168	[1] 329	
LD-CF-5	Mendocino, Calif	182,940	150,540	20.1	111	[1] 271	12.3
LD-UT-2	Widtsoe land adjustment, Utah	50,669	43,469	54.7	33	29	30.0
LD-UT-3	Central Utah dry land	27,000	24,000	36.5	24	29	21.0
	Region X (7 projects)	592,100	506,200	62.0	1,727	1,984	
LD-CO-2	Fountain Creek, Colo	44,400	40,800	69.7	131	133	42.0
LD-CO-3	Weld County land, Colorado	45,200	38,200	87.8	144	128	65.0
LD-MT-2	Milk River, Mont	203,000	153,000	69.3	779	729	20.0
LD-MT-3	Musselshell, Mont	114,500	108,000	50.8	209	379	
LD-MT-4	Lower Yellowstone, Mont	90,200	85,200	52.1	159	304	4.8
LD-WY-1	Thunder Basin, Wyo	47,800	42,000	57.3	108	112	25.0
LD-WY-2	Lake Guernsey Park, Wyo	47,000	39,000	57.5	197	199	33.0
	Region XI (5 projects)	578,388	308,240	53.3	1,010	[1] 1,575	
LD-ID-1	Southeastern Idaho	79,800	39,478	58.7	97	130	7.0
LD-OR-2	Central Oregon, grazing	75,600	20,000	45.5	51	83	5.5
LD-OR-3	Western Oregon, settlers	280,000	103,184	56.8	535	[1] 793	20.0
LD-OR-4	Silver Creek, Oregon	40,000	[2] 30,000	0.0	0	188	
LD-WA-2	Northeast Washington, scattered settlers	162,988	145,588	50.5	327	[1] 381	24.6
	Region XII (7 projects)	219,540	169,668	62.4	237	301	
LD-CO-4	Southern Otero, land, Colorado	42,000	30,000	76.2	110	103	41.0
LD-KA-1	Southwest Kansas, land use	44,700	39,600	8.6	0	0	
LD-NM-2	Taos County, land, New Mexico	19,500	11,700	83.0	3	3	22.0
LD-NM-3	Crater land use, New Mexico	20,400	14,400	78.8	0	40	70.0
LD-NM-4	Hope irrigation, New Mexico	20,000	16,584	34.6	2	2	
LD-NM-5	Mills land use, New Mexico	46,800	35,800	87.4	41	37	44.0
LD-NM-14	White Sands, New Mexico	26,140	21,584	100.0	81	116	32.0
	United States total (141 projects)	18,000,000	12,839,534	54.9	[6] 54,037	[7] 59,521	

[1] Includes Civilian Conservation Corps men.
[2] Initial allotment as of Apr. 17, 1936, not included in region or United States totals.
[6] Includes 2,520 Civilian Conservation Corps men.
[7] Includes 3,581 Civilian Conservation Corps men.

Under this category are given all rural resettlement projects which have been completed, which are under construction or for which final plans have been approved by the Administrator. There are included former subsistence homestead and F. E. R. A. projects and rural resettlement projects initiated by the Resettlement Administration.

TABLE 2A.—*Rural Resettlement program—projects under development*

Project no.	Project	Total estimated cost	Cost of houses	Cost of land	Cost of farm buildings and outbuildings	Cost of utilities	Cost of land improvement	Cost of operating goods	Cost of community facilities	Other costs [1]
	United States total (95 projects)	$56,864,955	$15,298,523	$11,313,556	$4,591,193	$4,074,173	$3,410,048	$3,245,427	$3,437,430	$11,495,005
	A. FINANCIALLY UNSUCCESSFUL PROJECTS COMPLETED OR MOSTLY COMPLETED [2]									
SH-NJ-1	Region I: Jersey homesteads, New Jersey	1,570,061	520,000	100,000	10,000	99,046	96,400	0	345,408	399,207
	Region IV:									
SH-WV-1	Tygart Valley, W. Va	1,894,300	619,400	58,000	95,000	239,000	140,000	0	326,000	416,900
SH-WV-2	Arthurdale, W. Va	1,711,200	670,000	105,000	180,000	224,000	50,000	30,000	280,000	172,200
RF-WV-8	Red House, W. Va	1,018,948	201,900	61,397	28,500	61,000	41,000	15,000	280,000	330,151
	Region V:									
RH-GA-2	Piedmont homesteads, Georgia	423,296	74,854	86,989	25,993	14,424	51,528	40,103	25,031	104,374
RF-GA-17	Wolf Creek, Ga	239,011	18,398	26,400	13,320	12,030	13,689	24,120	0	131,054
RF-SD-23	Region VII: Sioux Falls, S. Dak	267,124	28,264	75,000	27,926	3,466	18,835	20,000	0	93,633
RF-TX-10	Region VIII: Woodlake, Tex	630,542	200,070	43,468	20,000	38,000	25,000	10,000	175,000	119,004
RF-NM-16	Region XII: Bosque farms New Mexico	724,122	103,500	72,720	18,000	43,500	144,500	32,500	25,000	284,402
	B. FINANCIALLY SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS COMPLETED OR MOSTLY COMPLETED									
SH-PA-3	Region I: Westmoreland homesteads, Pennsylvania	1,364,800	527,500	121,000	106,000	153,100	38,700	31,000	236,600	150,900
SH-MN-2	Region II: Austin homesteads, Minnesota	207,980	132,609	10,000	14,145	21,439	4,101	0	8,000	17,686
	Region III:									
SH-IN-2	Decatur homesteads, Indiana	166,328	121,582	8,087	9,600	6,659	1,074	0	0	19,326
SH-IO-1	Granger homesteads, Iowa	186,346	103,497	27,960	13,350	20,858	7,979	0	0	12,702

	Region IV:									
RH-NC-2	Penderlea homesteads, North Carolina	992,010	230,430	32,340	4,395	30,240	140,905	33,021	10,300	510,379
SH-TN-5	Cumberland Homesteads, Tennessee	1,686,000	630,500	150,000	97,000	104,000	336,500	9,000	117,000	242,000
	Region V:									
SH-AL-2	Palmer Homesteads, Alabama	260,476	123,642	24,292	14,491	53,737	18,186	0	0	26,128
SH-AL-3	Palmerdale Homesteads, Alabama	287,806	84,650	23,300	7,560	35,000	23,000	2,000	50,000	62,296
SH-AL-4	Gardendale Homesteads, Alabama	389,550	150,670	39,200	13,500	42,000	21,000	5,000	50,000	68,180
SH-AL-5	Greenwood Homesteads, Alabama	427,710	169,618	20,100	14,940	50,000	28,000	6,000	60,000	79,052
SH-AL-12	Bankhead Farms, unit A, Alabama	86,515	34,997	11,845	4,813	14,328	4,803	0	0	15,729
SH-AL-13	Bankhead Farms, unit B, Alabama	300,000	160,000	40,702	14,000	18,000	12,000	0	25,000	30,298
RF-AL-16	Cumberland Mountain, Alabama	945,407	173,244	60,300	88,640	80,625	92.881	79,125	36,058	334,534
RF-AL-17	Coffee County Homesteads, Alabama	1,078,470	132,800	326,647	54,700	77,110	78,260	129,456	0	279,497
RF-GA-15	Irwinville Farms, Georgia	541,581	96,394	91,481	47,567	30,000	49,055	86,553	46,660	93,871
RF-GA-16	Briar Patch, Ga	480,000	71,000	73,000	31,000	26,000	38,000	67,500	28,000	145,500
	Region VI:									
SH-MS-4	McComb Homesteads, Mississippi	102,052	53,372	2,027	3,038	10,352	9,208	0	0	24,055
SH-MS-5	Magnolia Homesteads, Mississippi	85,887	42,858	5,225	4,425	10,172	2,903	0	0	20,304
SH-MS-6	Tupelo Homesteads, Mississippi	79,882	44,332	4,363	5,200	8,651	4,057	0	143	13,136
SH-MS-7	Hattiesburg Homesteads, Mississippi	83,515	42,206	2,311	4,711	13,507	1,941	0	0	18,840
	Region VII:									
RF-NB-7	Scotts Bluff, Nebr	92,400	5,000	24,800	12,650	5,940	0	1,383	10,900	31,727
RF-NB-8	Fairbury farmsteads, Nebraska	45,800	14,981	15,575	1,239	2,959	1,052	0	3,293	6,701
RF-NB-9	Loup City, Nebr	42,000	18,000	2,047	3,000	2,700	3,000	4,183	2,720	6,350
RF-NB-10	Kearney, Nebr	37,455	11,173	9,300	2,321	340	3,954	0	4,193	6,174
RF-NB-11	Grand Island, Nebr	45,000	14,369	12,600	2,890	681	3,289	0	4,827	6,344
RF-NB-12	Falls City, Nebr	44,200	15,160	14,600	1,000	1,218	1,466	0	1,937	8,819
RF-NB-13	South Sioux City, Nebr	95,675	29,147	43,117	4,355	383	6,252	0	2,483	9,938
	Region VIII:									
SH-TX-2	Beauxart Gardens, Texas	158,513	76,642	12,300	7,776	33,845	6,932	0	4,500	16,518
SH-TX-3	Dalworthington Gardens, Texas	306,186	139,297	37,135	19,789	61,423	10,428	0	5,000	33,118
SH-TX-4	Houston Gardens, Texas	307,954	134,840	43,750	17,435	34,085	13,166	0	6,000	58,674

[1] Cost of optioning, appraisal, land acquisition, title clearance, etc.; project planning, topographical mapping, soil analysis, plot layouts, architectural planning, material estimates; assistance in procuring household equipment and tools; general construction overhead, inspection; contingency fund; complete management expense for 5-year period.

[2] Financially unsuccessful, from the point of view of costs and the possibility of self-liquidation. The interests of homesteaders are being guarded by enlargement of the agricultural enterprise, the inducement of enterprises to establish themselves at the site and furnish employment, the formation of cooperatives for local processing of farm products and in like ways. The investment cannot, however, be liquidated in its entirety.

TABLE 2A.—*Rural Resettlement program—projects under development*—Continued

Project no.	Project	Total estimated cost	Cost of houses	Cost of land	Cost of farm buildings and outbuildings	Cost of utilities	Cost of land improvement	Cost of operating goods	Cost of community facilities	Other costs [1]
	B. FINANCIALLY SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS COMPLETED OR MOSTLY COMPLETED—contd.									
	Region VIII—Continued.									
SH-TX-5	Three Rivers Gardens, Texas	$152,715	$81,295	$13,170	$4,146	$13,957	$19,978	0	$1,029	$19,140
SH-TX-6	Wichita Gardens, Texas	190,952	103,699	17,435	14,994	23,579	11,784	0	4,000	15,461
	Region IX:									
SH-AZ-2	Phoenix Homesteads, unit B, Arizona	107,585	58,114	15,320	5,889	8,221	4,846	0	0	15,195
SH-CF-3	San Fernando, Calif.	104,557	71,029	13,520	3,047	4,437	1,960	0	0	10,564
SH-CF-4	El Monte, Calif.	291,895	184,025	50,000	9,999	15,065	4,834	0	0	27,972
RF-CF-25	Marysville migratory labor camps, California	89,000	0	4,000	0	7,510	5,200	0	41,360	30,930
RF-CF-26	Arvin migratory labor camps, California	97,000	0	8,048	0	10,435	3,300	0	41,375	33,842
SH-WA-1	Region XI: Longview Homesteads, Washington	188,735	134,707	28,200	3,530	7,696	4,407	0	0	10,195
	C. PROJECTS PLANNED, JUST BEING STARTED, OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION									
	Region I:									
RR-ME-4	State of Maine	1,119,500	120,000	355,000	130,000	39,800	14,500	$246,250	0	213,950
RR-NY-12	Finger Lakes farms, New York	706,600	116,100	185,000	101,150	29,405	9,835	120,000	0	144,510
RR-NY-14	New York Valley farms	673,023	82,350	186,600	92,950	25,921	9,247	143,000	0	132,955
RR-PA-17	Northampton County farms, Pennsylvania	712,230	266,800	45,000	44,845	103,801	17,912	46,550	0	187,322
	Region II:									
FS-MI-10	Basswood, Mich.	496,806	258,100	35,880	38,989	53,100	19,031	0	70,475	21,231
SH-MN-10	Duluth homesteads, Minnesota	251,500	138,500	6,000	18,000	18,000	9,400	0	0	61,600
SH-WI-13	Drummond, Wis.	192,242	86,000	18,720	24,000	21,028	28,340	0	0	14,154
RR-WI-15	Lakewood-Crandon, Wis.	470,000	104,000	117,500	52,000	28,200	18,800	61,100	0	88,400
RR-WI-23	Summit farms, Wisconsin	340,000	107,400	22,000	62,720	14,960	25,250	25,000	0	82,670
	Region III:									
RH-IL-2	Lake County Homesteads, Illinois	352,939	166,050	46,319	21,000	14,543	8,230	0	0	96,797
RR-IN-10	Wabash farms, Indiana	2,288,000	439,600	566,000	300,250	135,350	240,000	174,000	0	432,800
RR-MO-17	Osage farms, Missouri	1,641,800	293,000	525,000	154,900	145,990	67,735	127,500	0	327,675
RR-OH-17	Tuscarawas farms, Ohio	2,176,000	397,800	793,500	247,230	120,326	133,900	168,860	0	314,384
RR-OH-21	Scioto farms, Ohio	1,735,000	350,000	510,000	200,240	135,840	73,560	128,000	0	337,360
	Region IV:									
FS-KY-10	Sublimity, Ky.	317,678	105,756	51,200	25,330	25,410	53,727	0	0	56,255

RR-NC-23	North Carolina tenant security	500,000	171,000	234,000	45,000	0	0	0	0	50,000
RR-IN-27	Tennessee tenant security	300,000	102,600	140,400	27,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
RF-VA-1	Shenandoah homesteads, Virginia	69,800	32,200	11,000	3,500	4,200	5,000	8,000	4,200	1,700
SH-VA-10	Newport News, Va	689,600	308,000	55,000	6,600	65,000	50,000	0	100,000	105,000
	Region V:									
SH-AL-1	Trussville Homesteads, Alabama	190,137	50,000	72,137	5,000	18,000	10,000	0	14,000	21,000
RR-AL-27	Alabama tenant security	350,000	101,700	168,300	45,000	0	0	0	0	35,000
RR-GA-26	Georgia tenant security	350,000	101,700	168,300	45,000	0	0	0	0	35,000
RF-SC-9	Ashwood plantation, South Carolina	985,243	153,830	281,955	57,216	66,869	43,539	80,248	53,000	248,586
RR-SC-20	South Carolina tenant security	262,500	93,150	109,350	33,750	0	0	0	0	26,250
	Region VI:									
RF-AK-11	Wright's plantation, Arkansas	845,750	165,931	198,000	53,253	50,500	100,250	91,505	0	186,311
RR-AK-12	Lakeview, Ark	654,985	125,245	105,929	36,309	41,395	36,474	117,785	83,200	108,648
RR-AK-13	Campbell farms, Arkansas	600,000	140,000	135,000	41,680	41,200	29,000	32,000	30,000	151,120
RR-AK-14	Lake Dick, Ark	687,100	140,000	105,000	41,680	76,800	35,800	64,000	81,700	142,120
RR-AK-17	Crowleys Ridge, Ark	524,100	138,750	96,500	43,550	45,500	8,650	40,000	0	151,150
RR-AK-19	Arkansas tenant security	400,000	132,300	182,700	45,000	0	0	0	0	40,000
RR-LA-14	Louisiana tenant security	350,000	101,700	168,300	45,000	0	0	0	0	35,000
RH-MS-12	Richton, Miss	193,524	54,375	22,800	16,000	6,317	12,722	13,000	0	68,310
RR-MS-21	Mississippi tenant security	350,000	101,700	168,300	45,000	0	0	0	0	35,000
RF-NB-6	Region VII: Douglas County, Nebr	450,000	186,000	112,500	46,500	25,110	30,000	17,000	0	32,890
	Region VIII:									
RF-OK-17	Eastern Oklahoma	1,500,000	360,000	400,000	240,000	117,000	40,000	60,000	0	283,000
RR-OK-23	Oklahoma tenant security	292,500	105,885	128,115	29,250	0	0	0	0	29,250
RF-TX-18	Wichita Valley farms, Texas	862,400	139,330	123,420	105,340	71,950	105,310	35,600	13,745	267,705
RF-TX-19	Highland farms, Texas	1,140,000	235,550	176,000	127,200	140,015	126,525	46,200	27,875	260,635
RR-TX-22	Texas tenant security	900,000	325,800	394,200	90,000	0	0	0	0	90,000
RR-TX-24	Harrison County, Tex	763,360	177,300	75,000	76,800	81,010	107,650	29,400	15,850	200,350
	Region IX:									
RR-AZ-6	Casa Grande, Ariz	891,000	200,000	240,000	36,800	31,200	28,800	176,000	0	178,200
RF-AZ-7	Arizona part-time farms	476,000	180,000	81,000	10,500	32,500	14,180	9,000	0	148,820
RF-CF-16	California migratory camps	1,216,000	0	80,000	0	124,200	45,600	0	670,168	296,032
RF-CF-24	California part-time farms	1,680,000	656,000	273,000	90,000	106,775	65,016	80,000	0	409,209
	Region X:									
RR-CO-7	Grand Valley, Colo	534,790	99,400	143,000	42,500	36,905	26,620	75,000	0	111,365
RH-MT-1	Malta homesteads, Montana	330,000	63,030	65,060	28,037	44,621	31,394	13,860	15,000	68,998
	Region XI:									
RR-OR-10	Yamhill farms, Oregon	1,991,500	400,000	580,000	253,250	110,709	86,206	250,000	0	311,335
RR-WA-5	Snohomish, Wash	1,433,406	270,826	487,500	180,000	50,005	42,492	140,625	0	261,958

[1] Cost of optioning, appraisal, land acquisition, title clearance, etc., project planning, topographical mapping, soil analysis, plot lay-outs, architectural planning, material estimates, assistance in procuring household equipment and tools; general construction overhead, inspection; contingency fund; completed management expenses for 5-year perio.

Under this category are given all rural resettlement projects which have been completed, which are under construction or for which final plans have been approved by the Administrator. There are included former subsistence homestead and Federal Emergency Relief Administration projects and rural resettlement projects initiated by the Resettlement Administration.

TABLE 2B.—*Rural resettlement program—projects under development*

Project no.	Projects	Number of families projects will accommodate	Total allotments as of Mar. 31	Percent of allotments encumbered as of Mar. 31	Number of men to be employed at peak of construction activity
	United States total (95 projects)	10,705	$15,011,648	28.9	28,754
	A. FINANCIALLY UNSUCCESSFUL PROJECTS COMPLETED OR MOSTLY COMPLETED [1]				
SH-NJ-1	Region I: Jersey homesteads, New Jersey	200	1,405,017	79.3	1,100
	Region IV:				
SH-WV-1	Tygart Valley, W. Va	170	328,472	63.2	200
SH-WV-2	Arthurdale, W. Va	165	689,263	77.6	250
RF-WV-8	Red House, W. Va	150	145,100	43.9	350
	Region V:				
RH-GA-2	Piedmont homesteads, Georgia	50	267,823	55.2	300
RF-GA-17	Wolf Creek, Ga	30	73,119	41.6	100
RF-SD-23	Region VII: Sioux Falls, S Dak	13	24,770	6.2	100
RF-TX-10	Region VIII: Woodlake, Tex	100	66,000	29.7	100
RF-NM-16	Region XII: Bosque Farms, N. Mex	74	185,884	59.4	550
	B. FINANCIALLY SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS COMPLETED OR MOSTLY COMPLETED				
SH-PA-3	Region I: Westmoreland homesteads, Pennsylvania	253	645,489	71.1	300
SH-MN-2	Region II: Austin homesteads, Minnesota	44	49,207	55.7	[2] 50
	Region III:				
SH-IN-2	Decatur homesteads, Indiana	48	17,833	45.1	[2] 35
SH-IO-2	Granger homesteads, Iowa	50	62,969	87.8	[3]
	Region IV:				
RH-NC-2	Penderlea homesteads, North Carolina	150	569,873	73.7	800
SH-TN-5	Cumberland homesteads, Tennessee	334	648,825	74.6	480
	Region V:				
SH-AL-2	Palmer homesteads, Alabama	60	77,100	92.5	[3]
SH-AL-3	Palmerdale homesteads, Alabama	42	141,425	48.7	550
SH-AL-4	Gardendale homesteads, Alabama	75	226,720	34.4	550
SH-AL-5	Greenwood homesteads, Alabama	83	472,312	40.3	550
SH-AL-12	Bankhead farms, unit A, Alabama	24	29,486	31.3	[3]
SH-AL-13	Bankhead farms, unit B, Alabama	76	179,140	48.2	750
RF-AL-16	Cumberland Mountain, Ala	215	299,389	0.0	550
RF-AL-17	Coffee County homesteads, Alabama	261	453,536	19.7	525
RF-GA-15	Irwinville farms, Georgia	100	178,997	35.1	300
RF-GA-16	Briar Patch, Ga	80	106,891	20.3	100
	Region VI:				
SH-MS-4	McComb homesteads, Mississippi	20	74,337	33.0	[3]
SH-MS-5	Magnolia homesteads, Mississippi	25	8,000	50.4	[3]
SH-MS-6	Tupelo homesteads, Mississippi	35	6,000	7.2	[2] 450
SH-MS-7	Hattiesburg homesteads, Mississippi	24	8,120	33.3	[3]
	Region VII:				
RF-NB-7	Scotts Bluff, Nebr	22	46,786	51.8	75
RF-NB-8	Fairsbury farmstead, Nebraska	10	15,034	18.9	25
RF-NB-9	Loup City, Nebr	10	11,903	17.6	25
RF-NB-10	Kearney, Nebr	8	9,997	26.7	15
RF-NB-11	Grand Island, Nebr	10	12,132	39.2	25
RF-NB-12	Falls City, Nebr	10	12,098	24.8	25
RF-NB-13	South Sioux City, Nebr	22	25,887	21.5	50
	Region VIII:				
SH-TX-2	Beauxart Gardens, Tex	50	39,139	15.0	[2] 75
SH-TX-3	Dalworthington Gardens, Tex	78	64,669	58.6	[2] 75
SH-TX-4	Houston Gardens, Tex	100	9,000	92.5	[2] 75
SH-TX-5	Three Rivers Gardens, Tex	50	22,999	58.8	[3]
SH-TX-6	Wichita Gardens, Tex	62	9,500	96.7	[2] 75

[1] Difficult to coordinate with the present Resettlement Administration program, from the point of view of cost and the possibility of self-liquidation. The interests of homesteaders are being guarded by enlargement of the agricultural enterprise, the inducement of enterprises to establish themselves at the site and furnish employment, the formation of cooperatives for local processing fo farm products and in like ways. The investment cannot, however, be liquidated in its entirety.

[2] Project completed but repairs and additions are contemplated.

[3] Completed.

TABLE 2B.—*Rural resettlement program—projects under development*—Continued

Project no.	Projects	Number of families projects will accommodate	Total allotments as of Mar. 31	Percent of allotments encumbered as of Mar. 31	Number of men to be employed at peak of construction activity
	B. FINANCIALLY SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS COMPLETED OR MOSTLY COMPLETED—CON.				
	Region IX:				
SH-AZ-2	Phoenix homesteads, unit B, Arizona	25	$27,000	91.3	[2] 60
SH-CF-3	San Fernand, Calif.	40	21,473	53.4	[2] 50
SH-CF-4	El Monte, Calif.	100	40,615	47.2	[2] 50
RF-CF-25	Marysville migratory labor camps, California	200	1,000	75.0	200
RF-CF-26	Arvin migratory labor camp, California	200	[4] 22,426	0.0	200
SH-WA-1	Region XI: Longview homesteads, Washington	60	25,295	49.0	[2] 35
	C. PROJECTS PLANNED, JUST BEING STARTED, OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION				
	Region I:				
RR-ME-4	State of Maine	200	120,000	1.4	270
RR-NY-12	Finger Lakes farms, New York	95	108,500	2.7	350
RR-NY-14	New York Valley farms	79	140,000	2.6	350
RR-PA-17	Northampton County farms, Pennsylvania	98	57,000	.4	325
	Region II:				
FS-MI-10	Basswood, Mich.	114	9,044	.0	374
SH-MN-10	Duluth homesteads, Minnesota	40	15,500	8.9	250
SH-WI-13	Drummond, Wis.	40	21,727	.0	154
RR-WI-15	Lakewood-Crandon, Wis.	125	14,000	16.2	375
RR-WI-23	Summit farms, Wisconsin	80	60,000	13.8	350
	Region III:				
RH-IL-2	Lake County homesteads, Illinois	53	126,505	79.5	375
RR-IN-10	Wabash farms, Indiana	200	10,000	62.8	550
RR-MO-17	Osage farms, Missouri	150	10,000	69.2	475
RR-OH-17	Tuscarawas farms, Ohio	200	10,000	3.7	800
RR-OH-21	Scioto farms, Ohio	160	10,000	80.7	525
	Region IV:				
FS-KY-10	Sublimity, Ky.	66	9,143	.0	215
RR-NC-23	North Carolina tenant security	100	447,000	6.9	175
RR-TN-27	Tennessee tenant security	60	268,200	.3	100
RF-VA-1	Shenandoah homesteads, Virginia	23	149,065	44.3	1,000
SH-VA-10	Newport News, Va.	110	374,656	37.4	350
	Region V:				
SH-AL-1	Trussville homesteads, Alabama	20	11,000	1.3	1,000
RR-AL-27	Alabama tenant security	100	297,000	0	300
RR-GA-26	Georgia tenant security	100	297,000	0	270
RF-SC-9	Ashwood plantation, South Carolina	129	230,389	27.8	425
RR-SC-20	South Carolina tenant security	75	222,750	0	200
	Region VI:				
RF-AK-11	Wright's plantation, Arkansas	100	528,428	47.0	450
RR-AK-12	Lakeview, Ark.	91	395,840	30.4	450
RR-AK-13	Campbell farms, Arkansas	80	94,500	96.9	375
RR-AK-14	Lake Dick, Ark.	80	110,000	96.7	400
RR-AK-17	Crowleys Ridge, Ark.	100	99,500	33.2	350
RR-AK-19	Arkansas tenant security	100	347,000	1.3	240
RR-LA-14	Louisiana tenant security	100	187,500	.3	350
RH-MS-12	Richton, Miss.	49	108,890	40.1	225
RR-MS-21	Mississippi tenant security	100	297,000	9.9	350
RF-NB-6	Region VII: Douglas County farmstead, Nebraska	100	122,773	17.1	50
	Region VIII:				
RF-OK-17	Eastern Oklahoma	200	10,000	75.3	520
RR-OK-23	Oklahoma tenant security	65	258,050	3.3	125
RF-TX-18	Wichita Valley farms, Texas	62	133,420	1.6	400
RR-TX-19	Highland farms, Texas	120	10,000	31.1	350
RR-TX-22	Texas tenant security	200	839,000	3.2	716
RR-TX-24	Harrison County, Tex.	120	43,750	81.6	400
	Region IX:				
RR-AZ-6	Casa Grande, Ariz.	80	6,000	40.4	250
RF-AZ-7	Arizona part-time farms	100	84,100	1.7	250
RF-CF-15	California migratory labor camps	1,600	10,000	17.2	750
RR-CF-24	California part-time farms	400	44,200	30.6	850
	Region X:				
RR-CO-7	Grande Valley, Colo.	50	21,000	40.3	250
RH-MT-1	Malta homesteads, Montana	33	102,600	8.2	260
	Region XI:				
RR-OR-10	Yamhill farms, Oregon	200	195,994	3.8	400
RR-WA-5	Snohomish farms, Washington	150	108,000	4.2	250

[2] Project completed but repairs and additions are contemplated.
[4] Initial allotment as of Apr. 13, 1936, not included in totals.

The following table includes all rural resettlement projects to which the Resettlement Administration has allotted funds, but which have not yet been finally approved by the Administrator. After final plans have been prepared, these projects will be considered for development and, if approved, will be undertaken by the Resettlement Administration.

TABLE 2C.—*Rural resettlement program—projects on which plans are being prepared*

Project no.	Projects	Number of families projects will accommodate	Total allotments as of Mar. 31
	United States total (154 projects)	15,477	$1,734,951
	Region I (7 projects)	307	62,030
RR-MD-7	Garrett farms, Maryland	40	10,000
RR-MD-8	Cumberland Valley, Md	50	10,000
RR-MD-9	Worcester farms, Maryland	20	5,226
RR-NJ-4	Archers Corners, N. J.[1]	70	8,000
SH-NY-3	Monroe homesteads, New York	33	9,804
RR-PA-18	Southern Pennsylvania	44	10,000
RR-PA-19	Northern Pennsylvania	50	9,000
	Region II (22 projects)	1,518	184,233
RF-MI-18	Johannesburg, Mich	[2] 75	10,000
RR-MI-19	Ogemaw-Clare, Mich	36	5,000
RR-MI-20	Cheboygan, Mich	30	5,000
RR-MI-21	Allegan, Mich	50	4,500
RR-MI-23	Bay City, Mich	45	6,000
RR-MI-24	Ann Arbor, Mich	50	6,500
RR-MI-25	Grand Rapids, Mich	40	5,500
RR-MI-26	Lapeer, Mich	25	3,500
SR-MI-28	Ironwood, Mich	400	16,000
RR-MN-12	Little Fork, Minn	100	12,500
RF-MN-13	Ethan Allen, Minn	[2] 15	4,233
RF-MN-17	Rainy River, Minn	100	12,500
RR-MN-18	Willmar, Minn	20	3,500
RR-MN-19	Brainerd, Minn	25	4,000
RR-MN-20	Minneapolis, Minn	20	3,500
RR-MN-21	Fergus Falls, Minn	25	3,500
RR-MN-22	Thief River Falls, Minn	[2] 57	10,000
RR-WI-17	Central Wisconsin, Wis	380	50,000
RR-WI-24	Washburn, Wis	35	5,000
RR-WI-25	Portage, Wis	35	5,000
RR-WI-26	Philips, Wis	30	5,000
RR-WI-27	Shawano, Wis	25	3,500
	Region III (9 projects)	1,787	159,706
SH-IL-7	Southern Illinois homesteads	[2] 200	41,000
RF-IL-13	Dixon Springs, Ill	110	39,200
RR-IL-14	Gallatin, Ill	300	10,000
RR-IN-11	Valley farms, Indiana	200	10,000
RR-MO-12	Sac River farms, Missouri	200	10,000
RR-MO-16	New Madrid, Mo	300	10,000
SH-OH-8	Dayton homesteads, Unit 1, Ohio	[2] 140	28,006
SH-OH-12	Mahoning homesteads, Ohio	137	1,500
RR-OH-23	Northeastern Ohio	200	10,000
	Region IV (17 projects)	2,475	258,225
RR-KY-13	Laurel-Knox, Ky	175	12,000
RR-KY-14	Christian-Trigg, Ky	350	20,000
SH-NC-1	Raleigh homesteads, North Carolina	----------	8,000
RF-NC-10	Tillery, N. C	150	47,500
RH-NC-15	Bricks, N. C	[2] 200	21,000
RF-NC-16	Wake farms, North Carolina	10	3,150
RR-NC-17	Blues Bridge, North Carolina	100	14,327
RI-NC-22	Pembroke Indian, N. C	200	15,000
RR-TN-15	Cub Creek, Tenn	100	11,872
RR-TN-17	Cairo Bend, Tenn	200	15,088
RR-TN-25	Haywood, Tenn	100	12,500
RR-TN-29	Holston Valley, Tenn	200	18,033
RR-TN-30	Rutledge grant, Tennessee	200	19,755
RR-VA-19	Fieldale farms, Virginia	180	10,000
RR-VA-20	Hop farms, Virginia	150	15,000
RR-WV-13	Little Kanawha, W. Va	75	5,000
RR-WV-14	Upshur, W. Va	85	10,000

[1] Project withdrawn.
[2] Preliminary.

TABLE 2C.—*Rural resettlement program—projects on which plans are being prepared*—Continued

Project no.	Projects	Number of families projects will accommodate	Total allotments as of Mar. 31
	Region V (19 projects)	1,270	$312,000
RH-AL-14	Tuskegee homesteads, unit 2, Alabama	25	50,000
RH-AL-15	Tuskegee homesteads, unit 3, Alabama	50	
RH-AL-23	Tuskegee homesteads, unit 1, Alabama	25	
RR-AL-28	Prairie Farms, Alabama	75	7,000
SH-FL-8	Jacksonville homesteads, Florida		8,000
RR-FL-18	Osceola, Fla	134	12,000
RR-FL-19	Bayhead, Fla	100	10,000
RR-FL-20	Escambia, Fla	85	8,000
RR-GA-18	Wheeler, Ga	86	8,000
RR-GA-19	Houston, Ga	30	3,000
RR-GA-20	Gwinnett, Ga	36	3,500
RR-GA-21	MacDonough, Ga	70	3,500
RR-GA-22	Dawson, Ga	130	12,000
RR-GA-23	Lowndes, Ga	86	8,000
RR-GA-24	Worth farms, Georgia	60	6,000
RR-GA-25	Etowah, Ga	45	5,000
SH-SC-2	Greenville homesteads, South Carolina	40	150,000
RH-SC-16	Orangeburg farms, South Carolina	87	8,000
RR-SC-19	Saluda farms, South Carolina	106	10,000
	Region VI (12 projects)	1,217	163,500
RR-AK-15	Central Arkansas Valley	100	10,000
RR-AK-16	Western Arkansas Valley	150	6,000
RR-AK-18	Northwest Arkansas	57	3,500
RR-AK-21	Mississippi Valley, Ark		40,000
RR-LA-12	Terrebonne, La	150	7,500
RR-LA-13	Northwestern Louisiana	135	5,000
RR-LA-18	Mississippi Valley, La		30,000
RR-MS-14	Northeastern Mississippi	200	10,000
RR-MS-17	Mound Bayou, Miss	200	8,000
RR-MS-18	Hinds farms, Mississippi	125	7,500
RR-MS-20	Natchez Trace, Miss	100	6,000
RR-MS-23	Mississippi Valley, Miss		30,000
	Region VII (16 projects)	1,077	137,569
RR-KA-4	Northeastern Kansas	150	10,000
RR-KA-5	South Central Kansas	50	10,000
RR-KA-7	Bee Creek, Kans	150	10,956
RR-NB-18	Northwest Nebraska	45	10,000
RR-ND-20	Little Missouri, N. Dak	68	10,000
RR-ND-22	Yellowstone Valley, N. Dak	80	10,000
RR-ND-24	McKenzie retirement, North Dakota	35	1,600
RR-ND-25	Red River Valley, N. Dak	150	10,000
RR-ND-26	Southeastern North Dakota	40	10,000
RR-ND-27	Ransom retirement, North Dakota	24	7,065
RR-SD-28	Eastern South Dakota	100	10,000
RR-SD-29	South Central South Dakota	10	2,200
RR-SD-30	White River, S. Dak	10	6,500
RR-SD-31	Southwestern South Dakota	25	9,248
RR-SD-32	Black Hills, S. Dak	40	10,000
RF-SD-33	Belle Fourche-Spearfish, S. Dak	100	10,000
	Region VIII (12 projects)	1,365	121,000
SH-OK-3	Tulsa County homesteads, Oklahoma		8,500
RR-OK-13	Washita Valley, Okla	125	10,000
RR-OK-14	Laverne, Okla	100	10,000
RR-OK-15	Boley, Okla	100	10,000
RF-OK-19	Bryan, Okla	100	7,500
RR-OK-20	Ozark, Okla	80	10,000
RR-OK-21	Tulsa, Okla	125	10,000
RR-OK-22	North Central Oklahoma	110	10,000
RR-TX-16	Delta, Tex	[2] 300	15,000
RR-TX-21	Intercoastal Prairie, Tex	100	10,000
RR-TX-25	Fannin, Tex	125	10,000
RR-TX-26	East Texas (Nacogdoches)	100	10,000

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE 2C.—*Rural resettlement program—projects on which plans are being prepared*—Continued

Project no.	Projects	Number of families projects will accommodate	Total allotments as of Mar. 31
	Region IX (9 projects)	780	$46,200
RR-AZ-8	Yuma Island, Ariz	75	5,300
RR-CF-6	Del Norte, Calif	80	3,500
RR-CF-13	Santa Ana gardens, California	30	2,000
RR-CF-19	San Marcos, Calif	150	5,800
RR-NV-5	Lyon farms, Nevada	75	6,500
RR-UT-10	Green River, Utah	40	3,000
RR-UT-11	Price River, Utah	250	10,000
RR-UT-13	Elberta, Utah	60	6,900
RR-UT-14	Widtsoe, Utah	20	3,200
	Region X (14 projects)	1,742	163,488
SH-CO-5	Denver homesteads, Colorado	[2] 150	31,250
RR-CO-10	Uncompahgre, Colo	40	6,000
RR-CO-13	Bowen-Morgan-Waverly, Colo	150	6,638
RR-MT-21	Milk River, Mont	350	10,000
RR-MT-22	Beaver Creek, Mont	50	8,500
RR-MT-23	Floweree, Mont	180	25,000
RR-MT-25	Fairfield Bench, Mont	250	25,000
RI-MT-30	Rocky Boy Indian, Montana	200	5,000
RI-MT-31	Fort Belknap Indian, Montana	10	1,200
RR-MT-32	Kinsey Flat, Mont	50	12,900
RR-WY-4	Wheatland, Wyo	[2] 125	10,000
RR-WY-5	Lingle, Wyo	47	6,000
RR-WY-8	Riverton, Wyo	50	6,000
RR-WY-10	Sheridan, Wyo	90	10,000
	Region XI (8 projects)	372	42,800
RR-ID-4	Malad Valley, Idaho	30	11,000
RR-ID-5	Northern Idaho	100	10,000
RR-OR-9	Yaquina Bay, Oreg	[2] 40	5,000
RR-OR-12	Salmon River, Oreg	13	1,500
RR-OR-13	Willamette Valley, Oreg	54	2,600
RR-OR-17	Central Oregon	90	8,200
RR-WA-6	Locke, Wash	25	2,500
RR-WA-7	Colville Valley, Wash	20	2,000
	Region XII (9 projects)	1,467	84,200
RR-CO-11	Walsenburg, Colo	40	8,000
RR-CO-12	Broadacres, Colo	195	25,000
RR-CO-15	Excelsior, Colo	50	5,000
RR-KA-6	Scott farms, Kansas	150	10,000
RR-NM-19	Lea farms, New Mexico	60	8,000
RR-NM-21	Mills northern, New Mexico	60	5,300
RR-NM-24	Tewa Basin, N. Mex	700	7,900
RR-NM-25	Rio Grande cooperative, New Mexico	100	5,000
RR-TX-15	Plainview farms, Texas	112	10,000
	United States total (154 projects)	15,477	1,734,951

[2] Preliminary.

The following four suburban resettlement demonstration projects have received allotments from the $31,000,000 allocation for a suburban housing program. Construction work is in progress on all of these projects with the exception of Greenbrook, N. J. These projects are so planned that additional housing units may easily be built on the present project areas if additional funds for construction become available. It is estimated that at the peak of the program 20,000 men will be employed on these projects.

TABLE 2D.—*Suburban resettlement program—projects*

Project no.	Projects	Number of families to be accommodated by the projects		Cost of housing units	Land cost	Cost for utilities, community buildings, land development, and space for future expansion	Total allotments as of Mar. 31	Percent of allotments encumbered as of Mar. 31	Number of men working on projects May 1
		As now planned	As planned for future						
SR-MD-6	Greenbelt, Md	1,000	5,000	$3,965,000	[1] $380,000	$2,605,000	$4,741,136	51.8	2,377
SR-NJ-3	Greenbrook, N. J	750	3,000	3,328,000	1,400,000	2,422,000	3,146,218	47.1	9
SR-OH-1	Greenhills, Ohio	1,000	5,000	4,400,000	1,500,000	2,850,000	3,106,804	64.6	223
SR-WI-1	Greendale, Wis	750	3,700	3,090,000	1,300,000	2,660,000	3,059,300	46.6	339
	Total	3,500	16,700	14,783,000	4,580,000	10,537,000	14,053,458	53.1	2,948

[1] In addition, approximately $740,000 has been expended for land from other funds.

On projects administered by the Resettlement Administration, the percent of those homes ready for occupancy which are occupied was 87.8 percent on Mar. 1, 1936, as compared with 87.0 percent on Feb. 15, 1936; 83.5 percent on Nov. 30, 1935; and 74.1 percent on Sept. 28, 1935.

TABLE 2E.—*Occupancy of completed homes on resettlement projects, Mar. 1, 1936*

Project no.	Name	Applications		Home completion and occupancies			Number of persons in occupancy
		Received	Approved	Total number of homes planned	Number of homes completed	Number of homes occupied	
SH-PA-3	Region I Westmoreland Homesteads, Pennsylvania	1,398	171	253	122	121	621
	Region II (2 projects)	223	47	124	45	45	200
RF-MI-18	Johannesburg Resettlement, Michigan	3	3	80	1	1	[1] 15
SH-MN-2	Austin Acres, Minnesota	220	44	44	44	44	185
	Region III (2 projects)	212	94	98	98	87	392
SH-IN-2	Decatur Homesteads, Indiana	117	48	48	48	47	155
SH-IO-1	Granger Homesteads, Iowa	95	46	50	50	40	[1] 237
	Region IV (5 projects)	5,132	605	972	527	465	2,942
RH-NC-2	Penderlea Homesteads, North Carolina	732	26	150	10	10	47
SH-TN-5	Cumberland Homesteads, Tennessee	1,864	169	334	78	76	[1] 807
SH-WV-1	Tygart Valley Homesteads	1,513	175	170	167	146	683
SH-WV-2	Arthurdale Community, West Virginia	767	104	165	122	102	663
RF-WV-8	Red House Farms, West Virginia	256	131	153	150	131	[1] 742
	Region V (9 projects)	3,536	433	948	398	350	3,714
SH-AL-2	Palmer Homesteads, Alabama	1,649	69	60	60	50	235
SH-AL-12	Bankhead Farms, unit A, Alabama	668	29	24	24	23	97
RF-AL-16	Cumberland Mountain, Alabama	189	18	215	21	21	1,086
RF-AL-17	Coffee, Alabama	243	103	261	103	103	1,226
RH-GA-2	Piedmont Homesteads, Georgia	602	29	50	30	29	[1] 145
RF-GA-15	Irwinville, Georgia	68	68	100	26	26	[1] 340
RF-GA-16	Briar Patch, Georgia	30	30	80	58	30	[1] 150
RF-GA-17	Wolf Creek, Georgia	24	24	30	5	5	[1] 120
RF-SC-9	Ashwood Plantation, South Carolina	63	63	128	71	63	[1] 315

	Region VI (4 projects)	1,174	74	94	94	63	218
SH-MS-4	McComb homesteads, Mississippi	357	14	20	20	8	29
SH-MS-5	Magnolia homesteads, Mississippi	305	21	25	25	21	[1] 69
SH-MS-6	Tupelo homesteads, Mississippi	129	18	25	25	15	51
SH-MS-7	Hattiesburg homestead, Mississippi	383	21	24	24	19	69
	Region VII (8 projects)	298	95	202	86	84	447
RF-NB-7	Scottsbluff farmsteads, Nebraska	16	14	22	12	12	62
RF-NB-8	Fairbury farmsteads, Nebraksa	38	10	10	10	10	54
RF-NB-9	Loup City farmsteads, Nebraska	43	10	10	10	10	56
RF-NB-10	Kearney farmsteads, Nebraska	53	8	8	8	8	49
RF-NB-11	Grand Island farmsteads, Nebraska	73	10	10	10	10	40
RF-NB-12	Falls City farmsteads, Nebraska	40	10	10	10	10	63
RF-NB-13	South Sioux City, Nebr	22	20	22	22	20	107
RF-SD-23	Sioux Falls, S. Dak	13	13	110	4	4	[1] 16
	Region VIII (6 projects)	4,668	374	441	440	337	1,450
SH-TX-2	Beauxart gardens, Texas	772	48	50	50	46	194
SH-TX-3	Dalworthington gardens, Texas	1,830	60	78	78	41	148
SH-TX-4	Houston gardens, Texas	1,136	99	100	100	99	393
SH-TX-5	Three Rivers gardens, Texas	156	26	50	50	25	99
SH-TX-6	Wichita gardens, Texas	683	60	62	62	57	226
RF-TX-10	Woodlake community, Texas	91	81	101	100	69	390
	Region IX (3 projects)	2,571	168	165	165	163	556
SH-AZ-2	Phoenix homesteads, unit B	707	28	25	25	24	90
SH-CF-3	San Fernando homesteads, California	77	40	40	40	40	137
SH-CF-4	El Monte homesteads, California	1,787	100	100	100	99	329
	Region X (no projects).						
SH-WA-1	Region XI: Longview homesteads, Washington	316	61	60	60	60	255
	Region XII (2 projects)	528	103	144	102	102	471
RF-NM-16	Bosque, N. Mex	69	69	74	69	69	[1] 345
RF-TX-14	Ropesville, Tex	459	34	70	33	33	126
	United States total (43 projects)	20,056	2,225	3,501	2,137	1,877	11,266

[1] Estimated.

RURAL REHABILITATION

TABLE 3A.—*Summary of expenditures—status of the loan and grant program as of Apr. 24, 1936, showing allotment, commitments, and uncommitted balance of allotment—United States totals*

	Allotment	Total commitments	Certified vouchers	Balance of unpaid commitments	Uncommitted balance of allotment
Total loans	$88,537,978	$69,784,630	$54,930,054	$14,854,576	$18,753,348
Total grants	17,670,512	12,742,739	12,742,739	0	4,927,773
Total, loans and grants	106,208,490	82,527,369	67,672,793	14,854,576	23,681,121

Status of the loan and grant program as of Apr. 29 showing vouchers certified—United States totals

Total loans to rehabilitation clients:		
Vouchers certified		$57,616,234
Number of initial vouchers		284,547
Total grants to rehabilitation clients:		
Vouchers certified		$13,033,108
Number of initial vouchers		293,024
Grants from appropriation 056022:		
Vouchers certified	$12,813,800	
Number of initial vouchers	288,172	
Grants from appropriation 056032:		
Vouchers certified	$219,308	
Number of initial vouchers	4,852	
Total loans and grants to rehabilitation clients:		
Vouchers certified		$70,649,342
Number of initial vouchers		577,571

TABLE 3B.—*Loan and grant commitments and certified vouchers, daily, weekly, and monthly*

1936	Vouchers certified		1936	Vouchers certified	
	Loans to rehabilitation clients	Grants to rehabilitation clients		Loans to rehabilitation clients	Grants to rehabilitation clients
Period daily:			Period daily—Contd.		
Jan. 3	$89,616	$47,838	Mar. 8	0	0
Jan. 10	144,814	117,946	Mar. 9	$367,793	$120,516
Jan. 17	105,484	89,542	Mar. 10	487,136	139,001
Jan. 24	250,144	113,200	Mar. 11	633,645	129,603
Jan. 31	235,491	92,607	Mar. 12	1,483,590	135,629
Feb. 7	316,210	133,336	Mar. 13	868,648	88,201
Feb. 14	547,985	96,153	Mar. 14	369,567	120,064
Feb. 15	257,456	80,433	Mar. 15	0	0
Feb. 16	0	0	Mar. 16	460,327	181,631
Feb. 17	299,205	169,476	Mar. 17	582,727	67,483
Feb. 18	591,836	133,850	Mar. 18	782,215	154,654
Feb. 19	462,089	145,287	Mar. 19	598,276	122,135
Feb 20	548,894	173,805	Mar. 20	403,268	93,217
Feb. 21	410,931	105,823	Mar. 21	356,518	137,286
Feb. 22	0	0	Mar. 22	0	0
Feb. 23	0	0	Mar. 23	403,217	128,213
Feb. 24	360,400	137,252	Mar. 24	480,107	146,084
Feb. 25	413,904	87,298	Mar. 25	462,217	95,468
Feb. 26	429,386	95,689	Mar. 26	1,376,636	120,088
Feb. 27	431,111	116,683	Mar. 27	655,286	119,363
Feb. 28	478,078	129,620	Mar. 28	472,238	83,639
Feb. 29	279,574	60,422	Mar. 29	0	0
Mar. 1	0	0	Mar. 30	866,603	95,133
Mar. 2	252,438	108,796	Mar. 31	1,050,567	142,190
Mar. 3	408,314	131,306	Apr. 1	893,287	81,407
Mar. 4	425,925	103,450	Apr. 2	1,080,762	75,012
Mar. 5	390,220	123,034	Apr. 3	1,111,110	82,355
Mar. 6	334,218	127,564	Apr. 4	739,014	46,116
Mar. 7	262,536	86,785	Apr. 5	0	0

TABLE 3B.—*Loan and grant commitments and certified vouchers, daily, weekly, and monthly*—Continued

1936	Vouchers certified	
	Loans to rehabilitation clients	Grants to rehabilitation clients
Period daily—Contd.		
Apr. 6	$774,748	$70,427
Apr. 7	650,982	94,343
Apr. 8	952,350	93,712
Apr. 9	1,956,119	64,897
Apr. 10	1,481,699	65,588
Apr. 11	521,542	40,644
Apr. 12	0	0
Apr. 13	661,232	107,435
Apr. 14	679,119	71,536
Apr. 15	964,085	87,360
Apr. 16	913,736	51,449
Apr. 17	690,003	128,276
Apr. 18	601,170	72,500
Apr. 19	0	0
Apr. 20	662,735	115,227
Apr. 21	914,239	95,937
Apr. 22	1,106,527	51,005
Apr. 23	913,923	93,284
Apr. 24	564,275	127,280
Apr. 25	615,049	37,488
Apr. 26	0	0
Apr. 27	716,901	97,247
Apr. 28	685,354	85,898
Apr. 29	668,976	69,737
Apr. 30	689,969	58,314
May 1	693,258	71,389
Period weekly:		
Dec. 14–20, 1935	745,198	711,517
Dec. 21–27, 1935	595,642	592,896
Dec. 28, 1935–Jan. 3, 1936	504,286	344,156
Period weekly—Contd.		
Jan. 4–10, 1936	$524,367	$732,292
Jan. 11–17, 1936	813,489	783,208
Jan. 13–24, 1936	974,202	608,187
Jan. 25–31, 1936	1,400,939	563,720
Feb. 1–7, 1936	1,676,158	663,511
Feb. 8–14, 1936	2,375,070	497,859
Feb. 15–21, 1936	2,570,411	808,674
Feb. 22–28, 1936	2,112,879	566,543
Feb. 29–Mar. 6, 1936	2,091,689	654,572
Mar. 7–13, 1936	4,103,348	699,735
Mar. 14–20, 1936	3,196,380	739,184
Mar. 21–27, 1936	3,733,981	746,502
Mar. 28–Apr. 3, 1936	5,474,567	559,736
Apr. 4–10, 1936	6,554,912	435,083
Apr. 11–17, 1936	4,429,717	486,700
Apr. 18–24, 1936	4,762,869	555,233
Apr. 25–May 1, 1936	4,069,407	420,573
Period monthly:		
July	12,643	----------
August	1,070,696	----------
September	876,946	----------
October	1,508,987	----------
November	1,965,727	99,399
December	2,472,036	2,441,601
January	3,941,038	2,788,408
February	9,014,092	2,597,009
March	15,235,231	3,100,532
April	22,208,806	2,064,474

TABLE 3C.—*Monthly comparison of total loan vouchers certified to rehabilitation clients*

States	August 1935	September 1935	October 1935	November 1935	December 1935	January 1936	February 1936	March 1936	Cumulative through Apr. 29, 1936
United States, total	$1,070,696	$876,946	$1,508,987	$1,965,727	$2,472,036	$3,941,038	$9,014,092	$15,235,231	$57,616,244
Region 1, total	0	0	10,204	106,202	207,151	149,943	297,444	486,346	2,002,074
Connecticut	0	0	0	1,325	8,325	5,940	6,700	23,166	63,317
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	2,935	3,100	5,095	17,188
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	9,999	29,185	26,511	27,057	49,327	295,188
Maryland	0	0	0	0	5,763	5,211	6,643	8,654	47,071
Massachusetts	0	0	1,409	2,296	10,174	11,082	14,440	21,323	99,287
New Hampshire	0	0	5,660	29,708	18,241	12,970	13,456	37,096	160,617
New Jersey	0	0	0	26,383	21,784	22,854	47,290	73,416	293,367
New York	0	0	200	18,923	49,234	33,312	70,437	105,819	471,265
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	31,059	15,689	75,378	114,904	341,268
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	540	0	6,418	10,697	28,865
Vermont	0	0	2,935	17,568	32,846	13,439	26,525	36,849	184,641
Region II, total	0	0	2,620	104,290	335,109	606,411	948,599	2,049,864	5,845,876
Michigan	0	0	0	2,319	49,547	116,025	256,267	569,748	1,549,315
Minnesota	0	0	1,810	47,784	201,482	364,576	380,265	718,198	2,453,418
Wisconsin	0	0	810	54,187	84,080	125,810	312,067	761,918	1,843,140
Region III, total	1,511	7,172	79,927	227,692	452,621	527,700	843,035	1,658,876	6,005,196
Illinois	0	0	8,483	94,590	185,834	61,389	184,687	335,746	1,167,844
Indiana	1,511	3,243	22,122	58,299	86,539	112,925	167,067	310,131	1,036,355
Iowa	0	2,214	[1]—4	5,915	47,493	110,620	152,588	244,194	921,083
Missouri	0	63	11,785	17,918	55,080	159,025	203,177	487,947	1,622,078
Ohio	0	1,652	37,541	50,970	77,675	83,741	135,516	280,858	1,257,836
Region IV, total	0	0	6,048	64,435	120,172	371,709	731,633	1,460,608	4,908,817
Kentucky	0	0	0	3,439	3,121	20,571	122,110	264,137	788,922
North Carolina	0	0	175	573	9,015	55,150	107,764	309,049	1,155,265
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	3,608	81,017	231,746	262,728	905,542
Virginia	0	0	3,998	31,433	59,977	183,457	222,355	366,781	1,292,899
West Virginia	0	0	1,875	28,990	44,451	31,514	47,658	257,913	766,189
Region V, total	132,509	65,762	276,530	282,429	79,010	213,976	846,595	1,362,424	5,900,589
Alabama	0	10,397	75,741	39,725	9,570	7,820	165,394	138,326	1,572,374
Florida	0	1,887	86,565	30,128	21,753	87,125	260,773	322,414	996,943

Georgia	132,509	53,478	107,664	186,901	2,150	93,505	259,150	368,120	2,062,030
South Carolina	0	0	6,560	25,675	45,537	25,526	161,278	533,564	1,269,242
Region VI, total	272,948	325,141	59,792	57,834	496,001	529,983	305,979	1,218,910	5,063,102
Arkansas	93,856	180,204	16,101	27,408	115,998	17,414	69,564	259,126	1,376,809
Louisiana	87,952	42,646	43,691	12,935	290,727	93,398	196,089	132,052	1,383,518
Mississippi	91,140	102,291		17,491	89,276	419,171	40,326	827,732	2,302,775
Region VII, total	270,561	236,755	563,477	555,170	336,544	828,327	1,304,705	2,424,247	8,273,137
Kansas	270,561	126,456	156,344	265,474	116,726	307,738	436,573	[2] 407,281	2,154,537
Nebraska	0	3,461	116,230	211,711	177,263	320,275	589,973	964,903	3,075,779
North Dakota	0	0	0	2,000	5,045	17,800	60,185	306,964	1,026,041
South Dakota	0	106,838	290,903	75,985	37,510	182,514	217,974	745,099	2,016,780
Region VIII, total	0	0	139,828	63,033	4,642	180,538	2,667,801	2,110,462	8,340,999
Oklahoma	0	0	0	15,110	4,642	40,826	659,423	[2] 964,356	2,577,291
Texas	0	0	139,828	47,923	0	139,712	2,008,378	1,146,106	5,763,708
Region IX, total	0	29,329	144,924	161,538	206,558	229,288	318,421	685,141	2,690,616
Arizona	0	2,604	11,582	5,834	15,793	16,113	26,786	65,237	202,614
California	0	26,725	97,851	102,004	104,713	137,264	168,919	292,508	1,375,857
Nevada	0	0	0	33,921	21,833	22,276	30,517	36,201	181,915
Utah	0	0	35,491	19,779	64,219	53,635	92,199	291,195	930,230
Region X, total	393,167	212,787	188,327	255,631	98,477	62,060	184,389	603,853	2,691,442
Colorado	393,167	209,143	150,001	164,354	16,934	[1] −3,273	77,697	[2] 378,271	1,413,847
Montana	0	0	5,954	38,749	54,512	47,249	75,032	116,103	658,214
Wyoming	0	3,644	32,372	52,528	27,031	18,084	31,660	109,479	619,381
Region XI, total	0	0	37,310	60,477	94,536	124,471	151,615	380,497	1,853,588
Idaho	0	0	1,888	7,848	19,807	45,770	37,704	222,707	723,855
Oregon	0	0	24,517	38,428	45,822	48,607	68,272	87,809	422,242
Washington	0	0	10,905	14,201	28,907	30,094	45,639	69,981	707,491
Region XII, total	0	0	0	26,996	41,215	116,632	413,876	794,003	4,040,808
Colorado [3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	[2] 47,685	179,670
Kansas [3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,952	[2] 130,609	886,285
New Mexico	0	0	0	26,996	41,215	116,632	269,960	359,278	1,266,056
Oklahoma [3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,420	[2] 59,157	196,229
Texas [3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	86,244	197,274	774,568

[1] Cancelation of loan vouchers during month in excess of certification of loan vouchers during month.

[2] $439,294.26 transferred from Kansas, region VII, to Kansas, region XII; $13,203.36 transferred from Oklahoma, region VIII, to Oklahoma, region XII; $575,293.52 transferred from Colorado, region X, to Colorado, region XII.

[3] Reports received do not as yet allow the tabulation of vouchers certified prior to organization of region XII to be broken down into vouchers certified in those counties of these four States which are now in region XII and vouchers certified in those counties of these four States which remain in the old regions.

An unpaid commitment in the table below represents that part of a loan to a client which the Resettlement Administration has agreed to pay in the future:

TABLE 3D.—*Allotments, certifications, and commitments for loans to rehabilitation clients as of Apr. 24*

States	Loans to rehabilitation clients as of Apr. 24			
	Allotments	Commitments	Certified vouchers	Unpaid commitments
United States total	$88,537,978	$69,784,629	$54,930,053	$14,854,576
Region I, total	4,242,500	2,026,755	1,872,908	153,847
Connecticut	156,000	64,047	60,317	3,730
Delaware	67,500	17,971	16,264	1,707
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Maine	551,000	256,720	248,478	8,242
Maryland	265,000	45,740	43,284	2,456
Massachusetts	372,000	102,344	90,242	12,102
New Hampshire	337,000	172,206	151,612	20,594
New Jersey	602,000	314,023	276,410	37,613
New York	791,000	516,287	461,462	54,825
Pennsylvania	720,000	328,406	320,696	7,710
Rhode Island	95,000	28,459	27,880	579
Vermont	286,000	180,552	176,263	4,289
Region II, total	7,349,000	5,778,986	5,656,882	122,104
Michigan	2,113,000	1,531,771	1,491,985	39,786
Minnesota	2,807,000	2,446,940	2,379,717	67,223
Wisconsin	2,429,000	1,800,275	1,785,180	15,095
Region III, total	8,325,400	7,157,258	5,766,338	1,390,920
Illinois	1,670,400	1,399,626	1,139,768	259,858
Indiana	1,470,000	1,298,319	991,738	306,581
Iowa	1,075,000	942,209	874,210	67,999
Missouri	2,350,000	2,258,329	1,595,104	663,225
Ohio	1,760,000	1,258,775	1,165,518	93,257
Region IV, total	7,680,000	5,607,187	4,604,858	1,002,329
Kentucky	1,610,000	835,890	732,273	103,617
North Carolina	1,940,000	1,524,078	1,043,835	480,243
Tennessee	1,150,000	999,479	876,030	123,449
Virginia	1,900,000	1,480,277	1,240,052	240,225
West Virginia	1,080,000	767,463	712,668	54,795
Region V, total	10,036,130	8,518,114	5,605,424	2,912,690
Alabama	2,790,000	2,404,036	1,347,620	1,056,416
Florida	1,660,000	1,223,388	989,754	233,634
Georgia	3,106,130	2,936,777	2,023,463	913,314
South Carolina	2,480,000	1,953,913	1,244,587	709,326
Region VI, total	10,430,000	8,067,944	4,714,781	3,353,163
Arkansas	3,885,000	2,789,272	1,268,349	1,520,923
Louisiana	3,075,000	2,293,194	1,285,491	1,007,703
Mississippi	3,470,000	2,985,478	2,160,941	824,537
Region VII, total	10,070,800	8,487,923	7,979,110	508,813
Kansas	2,708,415	2,315,233	2,082,015	233,218
Nebraska	3,294,385	3,180,622	3,067,745	112,877
North Dakota	1,818,000	1,014,779	893,306	121,473
South Dakota	2,250,000	1,977,289	1,936,044	41,245
Region VIII, total	12,338,946	12,379,391	8,261,273	4,118,118
Oklahoma	2,910,900	3,019,000	2,514,667	504,333
Texas	9,428,046	9,360,391	5,746,606	3,613,785

TABLE 3D.—*Allotments, certifications, and commitments for loans to rehabilitation clients as of Apr. 24*—Continued

States	Loans to rehabilitation clients as of Apr. 24			
	Allotments	Commitments	Certified vouchers	Unpaid commitments
Region IX, total	$5,144,575	$3,256,069	$2,529,885	$726,184
Arizona	358,525	213,552	192,006	21,546
California	2,825,600	1,737,225	1,294,491	442,734
Nevada	290,500	190,086	180,105	9,981
Utah	1,669,950	1,115,206	863,283	251,923
Region X, total	4,817,999	2,974,421	2,542,537	431,884
Colorado	2,187,999	1,630,165	1,348,696	281,469
Montana	1,470,000	666,913	609,028	57,885
Wyoming	1,160,000	677,343	584,813	92,530
Region XI, total	2,535,000	1,840,849	1,706,325	134,524
Idaho	822,000	702,426	693,171	9,255
Oregon	655,000	411,144	400,433	10,711
Washington	1,058,000	727,279	612,721	114,558
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Region XII,[1] total	5,567,628	3,689,732	3,689,732	0
Colorado [2]	1,097,035	878,000	878,000	0
Kansas [2]	1,211,585	786,025	786,025	0
New Mexico	1,939,000	1,072,026	1,072,026	0
Oklahoma [2]	270,787	196,230	196,230	0
Texas [2]	1,049,221	757,451	757,451	0

[1] No commitment statement received for week ending Apr. 24, from region XII.

[2] Reports received do not allow the tabulation of commitments made prior to the organization of region XII to be broken down into commitments made in those counties of these 4 States which are now in region XII and commitments made in those counties of these 4 States which remain in the old regions.

TABLE 3E.—*Monthly comparison of grants to rehabilitation clients*

States by regions	Allotments to Apr. 29, 1936	November vouchers certified	December vouchers certified	January vouchers certified	February vouchers certified	March vouchers certified	Cumulative through Apr. 29, 1936	
							Number of clients	Vouchers certified
United States, total	$17,670,512	$99,399	$2,441,601	$2,788,407	$2,597,009	$3,100,532	293,024	$13,033,108
Region I, total	469,850	20	14,409	25,932	37,867	24,430	1,971	130,629
Connecticut	18,250	0	2,348	[1] −1,726	461	522	25	1,894
Delaware	9,850	0	0	0	34	34	1	102
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	43,500	0	1,016	857	1,303	3,716	144	9,920
Maryland	19,250	0	715	1,029	164	351	17	2,324
Massachusetts	45,350	0	340	756	116	2,466	164	5,536
New Hampshire	42,050	0	633	742	746	1,179	51	4,251
New Jersey	48,500	0	2,983	4,262	3,629	2,281	194	16,778
New York	98,500	0	3,596	11,705	14,253	14,553	785	54,612
Pennsylvania	93,500	20	1,216	1,945	10,080	[1] −3,833	296	14,334
Rhode Island	22,500	0	0	4,481	3,778	1,669	113	10,620
Vermont	28,600	0	1,562	1,881	3,303	1,492	181	10,258
Region II, total	1,412,500	3,585	134,599	229,458	271,337	279,245	18,192	1,072,944
Michigan	279,600	0	11,727	37,963	43,936	62,963	3,911	198,363
Minnesota	524,600	3,585	74,045	106,950	102,727	89,670	7,528	453,842
Wisconsin	608,300	0	48,827	84,545	124,674	126,612	6,753	420,739
Region III, total	1,633,700	443	118,622	242,739	291,574	320,818	24,983	1,225,892
Illinois	301,030	307	30,802	40,780	63,490	49,289	3,116	234,526
Indiana	131,030	83	3,697	7,480	8,622	7,182	764	33,686
Iowa	103,750	0	1,504	3,539	9,274	12,245	773	36,582
Missouri	601,250	53	36,044	81,591	108,879	153,161	13,004	512,826
Ohio	496,640	0	46,575	109,349	101,309	98,941	7,326	408,272
Region IV, total	895,120	0	92,507	72,082	156,721	106,224	19,684	521,397
Kentucky	157,400	0	8,271	23,026	24,261	23,962	4,123	106,057
North Carolina	335,400	0	40,142	23,770	56,514	29,972	8,994	195,065
Tennessee	194,800	0	40,723	2,136	33,672	22,891	3,638	102,911
Virginia	77,840	0	0	1,726	1,777	1,442	127	5,339
West Virginia	129,680	0	3,371	21,424	40,497	27,957	2,802	112,025
Region V, total	383,000	6,569	20,687	42,040	37,911	67,952	13,106	222,098
Alabama	57,500	0	0	3,006	4,731	14,486	1,677	29,445
Florida	151,250	6,569	3,143	27,000	9,992	20,628	4,120	83,578

Georgia	105,500	0	10,338	5,124	17,713	21,712	5,211	72,013
South Carolina	68,750	0	7,206	6,910	5,475	11,126	2,098	37,062
Region VI, total	429,000	0	25,861	73,507	64,396	73,382	18,272	275,619
Arkansas	138,000	0	3,069	21,891	27,211	34,525	5,980	99,362
Louisiana	128,000	0	12,332	18,285	11,816	14,781	5,406	57,889
Mississippi	163,000	0	10,460	33,331	25,369	24,076	6,886	118,368
Region VII, total	5,493,525	66,084	961,090	1,011,131	905,519	970,520	64,342	4,461,991
Kansas	988,085	53,841	84,979	230,644	138,855	[2] 114,224	8,867	605,652
Nebraska	431,200	5,742	32,004	98,956	94,030	99,094	7,995	376,272
North Dakota	1,661,560	483	185,204	225,457	334,315	347,729	21,957	1,405,279
South Dakota	2,412,680	6,018	658,903	456,074	338,319	409,473	25,523	2,074,788
Region VIII, total	2,573,438	15,945	775,090	545,247	180,627	314,432	67,701	1,852,024
Oklahoma	805,744	15,945	221,947	182,802	119,523	215,082	43,049	739,255
Texas	1,767,694	0	553,143	362,445	61,104	99,350	24,652	1,112,769
Region IX, total	1,094,500	0	92,007	85,018	199,940	300,428	12,782	865,625
Arizona	64,500	0	4,156	1,918	6,800	11,160	941	40,204
California	657,000	0	62,843	59,914	147,450	234,237	8,171	633,274
Nevada	15,000	0	50	1,381	1,750	1,946	91	5,770
Utah	358,000	0	24,958	21,805	43,940	53,085	3,579	186,377
Region X, total	935,150	6,447	152,511	327,184	131,613	140,457	10,201	626,532
Colorado	437,757	3,280	87,250	272,508	51,090	56,787	3,535	262,593
Montana	217,240	175	19,280	25,304	35,998	45,012	3,238	171,679
Wyoming	280,153	2,992	45,981	29,372	44,525	38,658	3,428	192,260
Region XI, total	944,389	306	40,207	116,537	171,414	233,863	15,014	737,692
Idaho	253,613	306	9,883	16,597	57,866	78,976	3,735	190,618
Oregon	232,598	0	3,409	33,460	37,305	61,775	4,480	184,718
Washington	458,178	0	26,915	66,480	76,243	93,112	6,799	362,356
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Region XII, total	1,406,340	0	14,011	17,532	148,090	268,781	26,776	1,040,665
Colorado [3]	572,659	0	0	0	3,612	99,007	9,157	425,147
Kansas [3]	318,105	0	0	0	50,796	[2] 74,042	7,762	268,145
New Mexico	209,500	0	14,011	17,532	18,407	15,164	2,493	103,221
Oklahoma [3]	91,770	0	0	0	27,712	23,491	2,724	80,136
Texas [3]	214,306	0	0	0	47,563	57,077	4,640	164,016
Total appropriation	17,670,512	99,399	2,441,601	2,788,407	2,597,009	3,100,532	293,024	13,033,108
(056022)	15,787,012	99,379	2,427,192	2,762,475	2,502,597	3,089,800	288,172	12,831,800
(056032)	1,883,500	20	14,409	25,932	94,412	10,732	4,852	219,308

[1] Cancelation of grant vouchers during month in excess of certification of grant vouchers during month.
[2] $117,039 transferred from Kansas, region VII, to Kansas, region XII.
[3] Reports received do not, as yet, allow the tabulation of vouchers certified prior to the organization of region XII to be broken down into vouchers certified in these counties in these 4 States which are now in region XII and vouchers certified in those counties in these 4 States which remain in the old regions.

The following table includes clients who have received advances from State corporation funds as well as from funds allocated to the Resettlement Administration under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. It is estimated that there were 542,000 clients under care as of the middle of April.

TABLE 3F.—*Rural rehabilitation clients under care during March*

State	Active cases			All other (indebted) rehabilitation cases	Total cases
	Total	Standard	Emergency		
United States, total	345,672	188,257	157,415	180,565	526,237
Region I, total	5,252	4,326	926	520	5,772
Connecticut	99	83	16	0	99
Delaware	32	32	0	0	32
Maine	1,081	945	136	512	1,593
Maryland	60	58	2	0	60
Massachusetts	244	127	117	0	244
New Hampshire	396	385	11	0	396
New Jersey	634	499	135	2	636
New York	868	493	375	0	868
Pennsylvania	1,494	1,427	67	6	1,500
Rhode Island	83	46	37	0	83
Vermont	261	231	30	0	261
Region II, total	23,671	10,476	13,195	49,380	73,051
Michigan	4,969	2,524	2,445	4,432	9,401
Minnesota	10,137	4,962	5,175	23,211	33,348
Wisconsin	8,565	2,990	5,575	21,737	30,302
Region III, total	39,175	18,476	20,699	57,063	96,238
Illinois	5,157	1,915	3,242	7,856	13,013
Indiana	3,136	2,831	305	1,044	4,180
Iowa	1,916	1,646	270	2,010	3,926
Missouri	16,249	6,328	9,921	33,202	49,451
Ohio	12,717	5,756	6,961	12,951	25,668
Region IV, total	23,889	15,716	8,173	9,476	33,365
Kentucky	4,110	2,267	1,843	0	4,110
North Carolina	8,154	4,009	4,145	5,661	13,815
Tennessee	4,034	3,687	347	984	5,018
Virginia	4,319	4,267	52	871	5,190
West Virginia	3,272	1,486	1,786	1,960	5,232
Region V, total	44,649	42,456	2,193	7,791	52,440
Alabama	16,434	15,804	630	3,752	20,186
Florida	7,388	6,639	749	1,494	8,882
Georgia	14,375	14,181	194	247	14,622
South Carolina	6,452	5,832	620	2,298	8,750
Region VI, total	44,167	36,616	7,551	13,524	57,691
Arkansas	14,922	11,238	3,684	2,919	17,841
Louisiana [1]	13,576	11,581	1,995	0	13,576
Mississippi	15,669	13,797	1,872	10,605	26,274
Region VII, total	62,425	12,035	50,390	6,743	69,168
Kansas	10,868	3,260	7,608	0	10,868
Nebraska	8,375	5,188	3,187	17	8,392
North Dakota	18,749	1,483	17,266	0	18,749
South Dakota	24,433	2,104	22,329	6,726	31,159
Region VIII, total	42,851	27,621	15,230	21,326	64,177
Oklahoma	15,365	8,135	7,230	4,699	20,064
Texas	27,486	19,486	[2] 8,000	[2] 16,627	44,113
Region IX, total	14,861	3,570	11,291	454	15,315
Arizona	2,281	682	1,599	0	2,281
California	7,875	1,290	6,585	175	8,050
Nevada	252	192	60	164	416
Utah	4,453	1,406	3,047	115	4,568

[1] Estimated.
[2] Adjusted.

TABLE 3F.—*Rural rehabilitation clients under care during March*—Continued

State	Active cases			All other (indebted) rehabilitation cases	Total cases
	Total	Standard	Emergency		
Region X, total	9,706	2,738	6,968	3,779	13,485
Colorado	4,392	1,548	2,844	1,042	5,434
Montana	2,482	580	1,902	1,939	4,421
Wyoming	2,832	610	2,222	798	3,630
Region XI, total	12,551	2,601	9,950	9	12,560
Idaho	3,881	1,012	2,869	0	3,881
Oregon	3,579	674	2,905	1	3,580
Washington	5,091	915	4,176	8	5,099
Region XII, total	22,475	11,626	10,849	10,500	32,975
Colorado [1]	5,000	1,500	3,500	1,500	6,500
Kansas [1]	5,000	2,000	3,000	0	5,000
New Mexico	6,975	6,026	949	9,000	15,975
Oklahoma [1]	2,000	600	1,400	0	2,000
Texas [1]	3,500	1,500	2,000	0	3,500

[1] Estimated.

On September 17 the Resettlement Administration received an allocation of $2,000,000 for the administrative expenses of a farm-debt-adjustment program. This program involves a personnel of over 12,000, most of whom are voluntary committee members receiving a small per-diem rate for the time of a farm debt adjustment committee meeting. The following report covers the period from September 1, 1935, through March 1936:

TABLE 3G.—*Farm debt adjustment, Sept. 1, 1935–Mar. 31, 1936* [1]

States	Cases under consideration during March	Cases adjusted Sept. 1, 1935–Mar. 31, 1936	Cases adjusted		
			Indebtedness prior to adjustment	Debt reduction	Taxes paid
United States, total	31,267	17,505	$62,506,011	$16,076,198	$1,061,127
Region I, total	1,427	633	2,996,289	558,291	46,953
Connecticut	76	25	199,998	38,781	3,232
Delaware	10	6	36,608	7,372	884
Maine	181	51	314,211	42,707	537
Maryland	103	57	640,829	198,335	7,812
Massachusetts	81	20	84,896	3,636	3,099
New Hampshire	45	63	148,127	18,633	4,192
New Jersey	81	19	100,619	32,617	1,058
New York	115	40	298,754	44,143	3,540
Pennsylvania	643	236	757,335	122,026	15,674
Rhode Island	8	4	14,838	1,090	159
Vermont	84	112	400,074	48,951	6,766
Region II, total	2,031	1,352	4,039,352	1,307,348	77,505
Michigan	267	429	771,670	209,652	21,376
Minnesota	675	606	1,957,771	578,990	45,988
Wisconsin	1,089	317	1,309,911	518,706	10,141
Region III, total	7,938	2,945	18,542,069	4,595,880	143,804
Illinois	1,265	494	5,049,491	1,401,402	30,985
Indiana	648	445	1,464,029	290,460	22,470
Iowa	4,533	933	8,176,032	2,015,721	47,243
Missouri	806	499	1,706,371	511,011	6,004
Ohio	686	574	2,146,146	377,286	37,102

TABLE 3G.—*Farm debt adjustment, Sept. 1, 1935–Mar. 31, 1936*—Continued

States	Cases under consideration during March	Cases adjusted Sept. 1, 1935–Mar. 31, 1936	Cases adjusted		
			Indebtedness prior to adjustment	Debt reduction	Taxes paid
Region IV (total)	2,613	1,896	$4,300,343	$704,729	$63,418
Kentucky	743	590	947,951	93,678	5,152
North Carolina	458	263	889,538	223,380	23,449
Tennessee	399	390	959,287	54,143	14,958
Virginia	702	453	906,858	219,178	6,393
West Virginia	311	200	596,709	114,350	13,466
Region V (total)	2,773	2,306	3,521,886	675,063	86,413
Alabama	927	622	822,199	205,951	15,775
Florida	562	915	1,782,944	333,997	56,030
Georgia	830	459	750,129	125,731	9,030
South Carolina	454	310	166,614	9,384	5,578
Region VI (total)	3,074	2,184	4,316,507	805,906	71,748
Arkansas	900	1,191	2,241,405	470,878	33,164
Louisiana	1,074	414	682,980	153,560	14,346
Mississippi	1,100	579	1,392,122	181,468	24,238
Region VII (total)	3,252	2,773	9,114,805	3,493,556	279,414
Kansas	545	439	1,438,463	418,027	7,046
Nebraska	1,349	1,064	2,749,246	944,867	49,501
North Dakota	294	453	1,957,109	667,433	131,241
South Dakota	1,064	817	2,969,987	1,463,229	91,626
Region VIII (total)	4,518	1,948	8,185,601	949,743	219,949
Oklahoma	1,521	554	1,505,320	303,388	43,947
Texas	2,997	1,394	6,680,281	646,355	176,002
Region IX (total)	1,843	908	4,971,610	2,185,133	20,146
Arizona	342	417	915,427	27,897	2,530
California	312	199	2,717,407	2,045,633	1,570
Nevada	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Mexico	910	220	1,022,369	35,274	3,582
Utah	279	72	316,407	76,329	12,464
Region X (total)	313	240	1,043,534	379,103	17,728
Colorado	167	90	593,031	209,391	5,092
Montana	65	61	168,922	62,186	9,764
Wyoming	81	89	281,581	107,526	2,872
Region XI (total)	1,485	320	1,474,015	421,446	34,049
Idaho	747	158	567,978	113,723	10,728
Oregon	155	41	145,258	28,551	453
Washington	583	121	760,779	279,172	22,868

[1] Prepared from monthly Farm Debt Adjustment Reports RA-RR-75 and 78.
[2] No activities.

This information includes preliminary figures for March, which are subject to revision.

The following cooperatives have received loans to establish a cooperative service:

TABLE 3H.—*Rehabilitation cooperative projects*

Project no.	Projects	Purpose	Total allotments
CR-NH-501	Forest Projects Association, New Hampshire [1]	Marketing of pulpwood	$100,000
CR-ND-501	Farmer's Union Cooperative Association, North Dakota.	Marketing of poultry and poultry products.	82,000
CR-MS-501	Sweet Potato Growers, Inc., Mississippi	Manufacture of sweetpotato starch and byproducts.	10,545
CR-NM-501	Sandoval Cooperative Association, New Mexico	Equipment service center	4,318
CR-VA-506	Carrottoman Farmers Cooperative, Inc., Virginia.	do	2,500

[1] This project has also received $40,000 from State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation funds.

LAND USE PROGRAM

STATUS OF TITLE CLEARANCE WORK

UNDER LAND ACQUISITION PHASE

AS OF APRIL 15, 1936

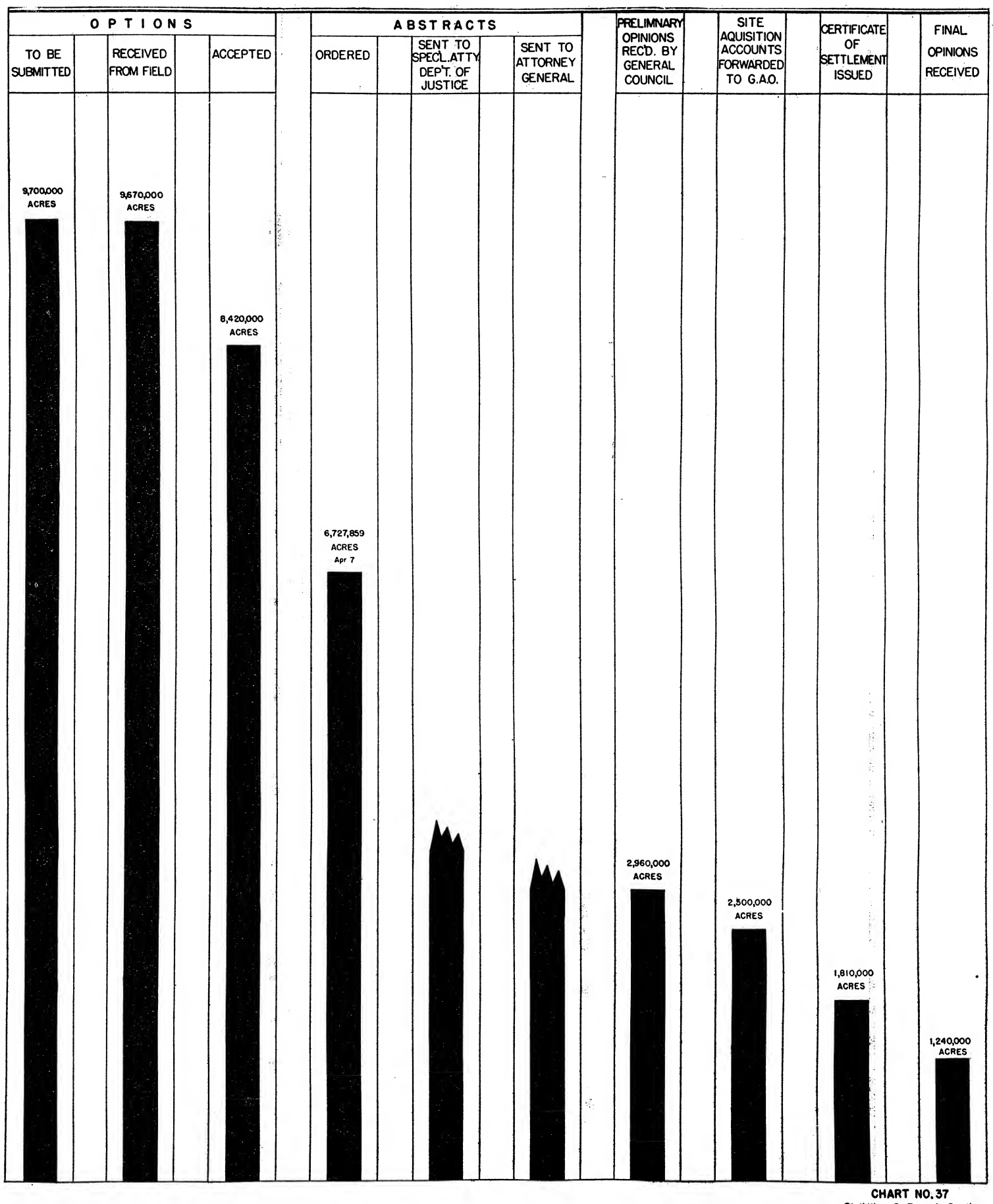


CHART NO. 37
Statistics & Records Section
Finance & Control Division

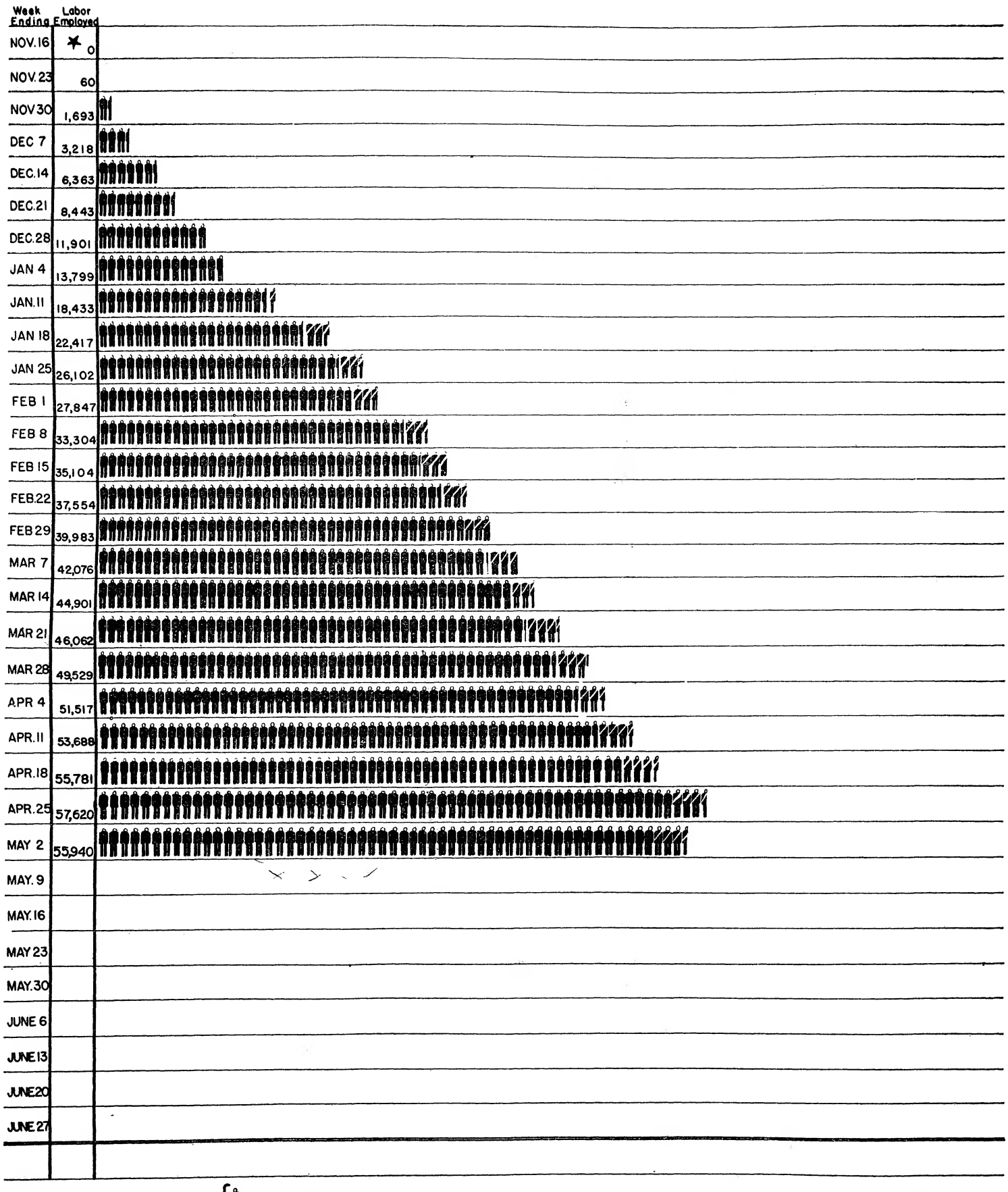
67891—36 (Face p. 58) No. 1

PART IV

LAND USE PROGRAM

EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR

UNDER LAND DEVELOPMENT PHASE



Note:
One figure represents one thousand men { R A. Employees; C.C.C. Employees

★ Figures in this column do not include C.C.C. Employees.

CHART NO 30
Statistics & Records Sect Finance & Control Div
Additions Made' 4:22: 36

67891—36 (Face p. 58) No. 2

RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

LABOR EMPLOYMENT ON RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

JUNE-22	1,674	
JUNE-29	1,869	
JULY- 6	1,913	
JULY- 13	1,915	
JULY-20	2,031	
JULY-27	2,105	
AUG.- 3	2,338	
AUG.- 10	2,714	
AUG.- 17	2,843	
AUG.-24	3,210	
AUG.-31	3,223	
SEPT.-7	2,968	
SEPT.-14	3,756	
SEPT.-21	4,055	
SEPT.-28	4,096	
OCT.- 5	4,421	
OCT.- 12	4,228	
OCT.- 19	5,052	
OCT.-26	4,529	
NOV.- 2	3,500	
NOV.- 9	4,838	
NOV.- 16	4,762	
NOV.-23	4,662	
NOV.-30	3,344	
DEC.- 7	4,440	
DEC.- 14	4,424	
DEC.- 21	4,885	
DEC.- 28	4,951	
JAN.- 4	1,909	
JAN.- 11	3,013	
JAN.- 18	5,674	
JAN.- 25	6,077	
FEB.- 1	6,362	
FEB.- 8	6,310	
FEB.- 15	6,263	
FEB.- 22	7,095	
FEB.- 29	7,225	
MAR.- 7	7,662	
MAR.- 14	7,760	
MAR.- 21	8,663	
MAR.- 28	9,070	
APR.- 4	9,986	
APR.- 11	10,637	
APR.- 18	11,760	
APR.- 25	11,998	
MAY- 2	11,590	
MAY- 9		
MAY- 16		
MAY- 23		
MAY- 30		
JUNE- 6		
JUNE- 13		
JUNE-20		
JUNE-27		
GOAL	**60,000**	

One figure equals a thousand men.

·CHART NO. 32·
Statistics & Records Sect.
Finance & Control Div'n.

67891—36 (Face p. 58) No. 3

SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

STATUS OF TITLE CLEARANCE WORK
ON
SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS
AS OF MARCH 31, 1936

PURCHASE AUTHORIZED	OPTIONS TAKEN	OPTIONS ACCEPTED	ABSTRACTS ORDERED	ABSTRACTS SENT TO SPECL. ATTY. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	ABSTRACTS SENT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL	PRELIMINARY OPINIONS REC'D. BY GENERAL COUNCIL	SITE AQUISITION ACCOUNTS FORWARDED TO G.A.O.	CERTIFICATE OF SETTLEMENT ISSUED	FINAL OPINIONS RECEIVED
25,296 ACRES	46,048 ACRES		23,171 ACRES		17,318 ACRES	15,541 ACRES	12,453 ACRES	8,532 ACRES	

CHART NO. 43
Statistics Section
Finance & Control Div.

RURAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM

LOANS & GRANTS TO REHABILITATION CLIENTS

1935 – 1936

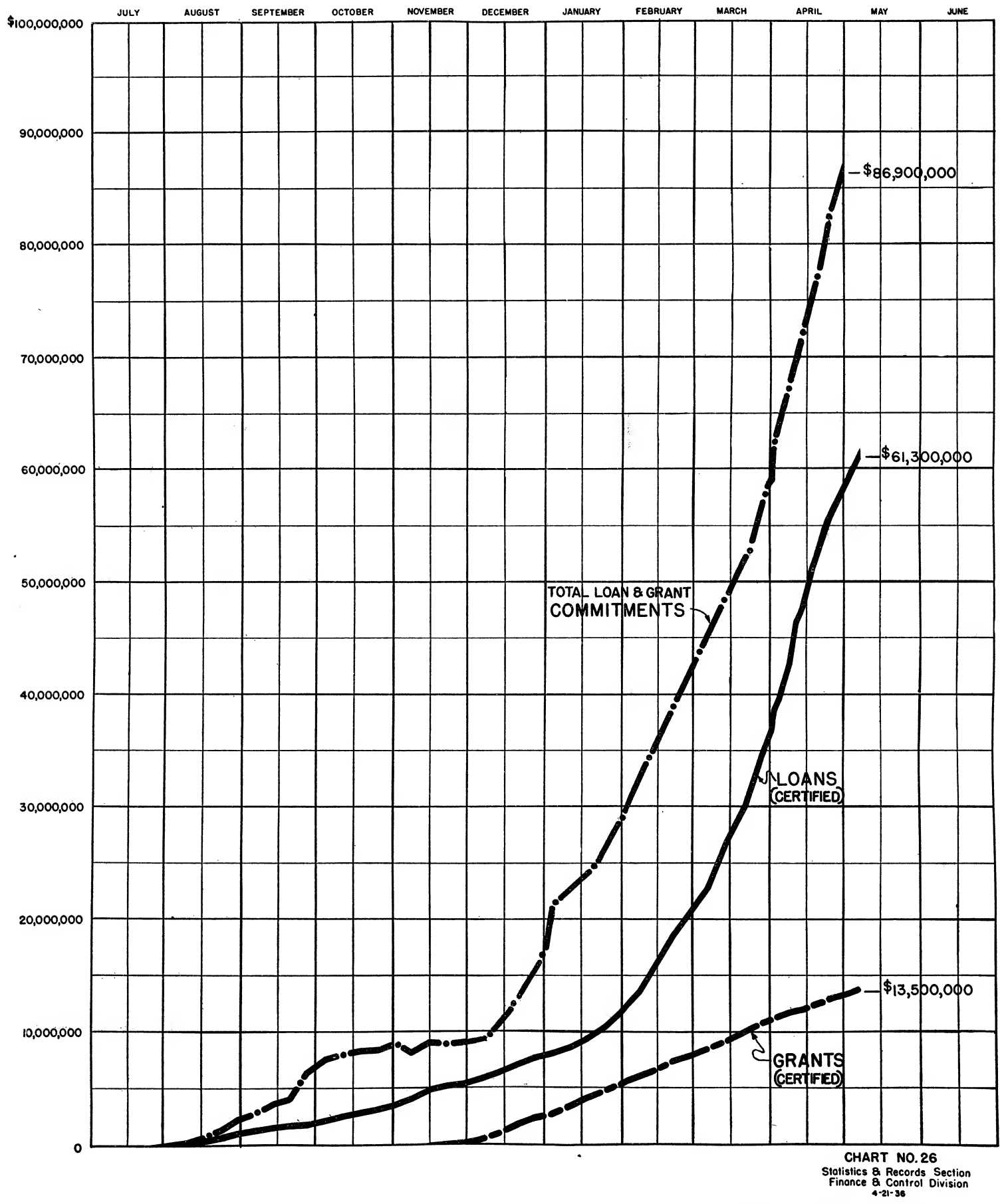
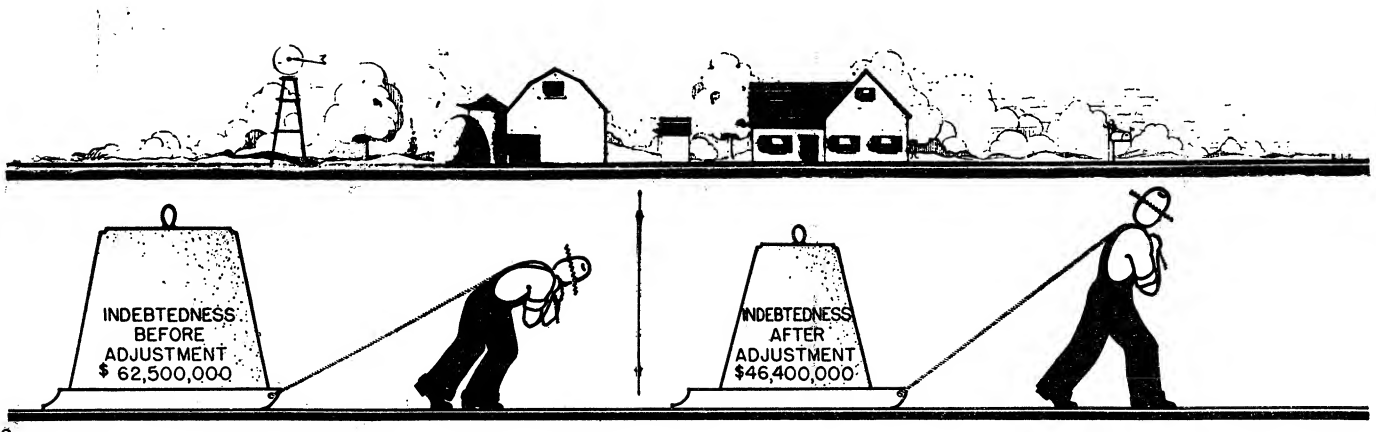
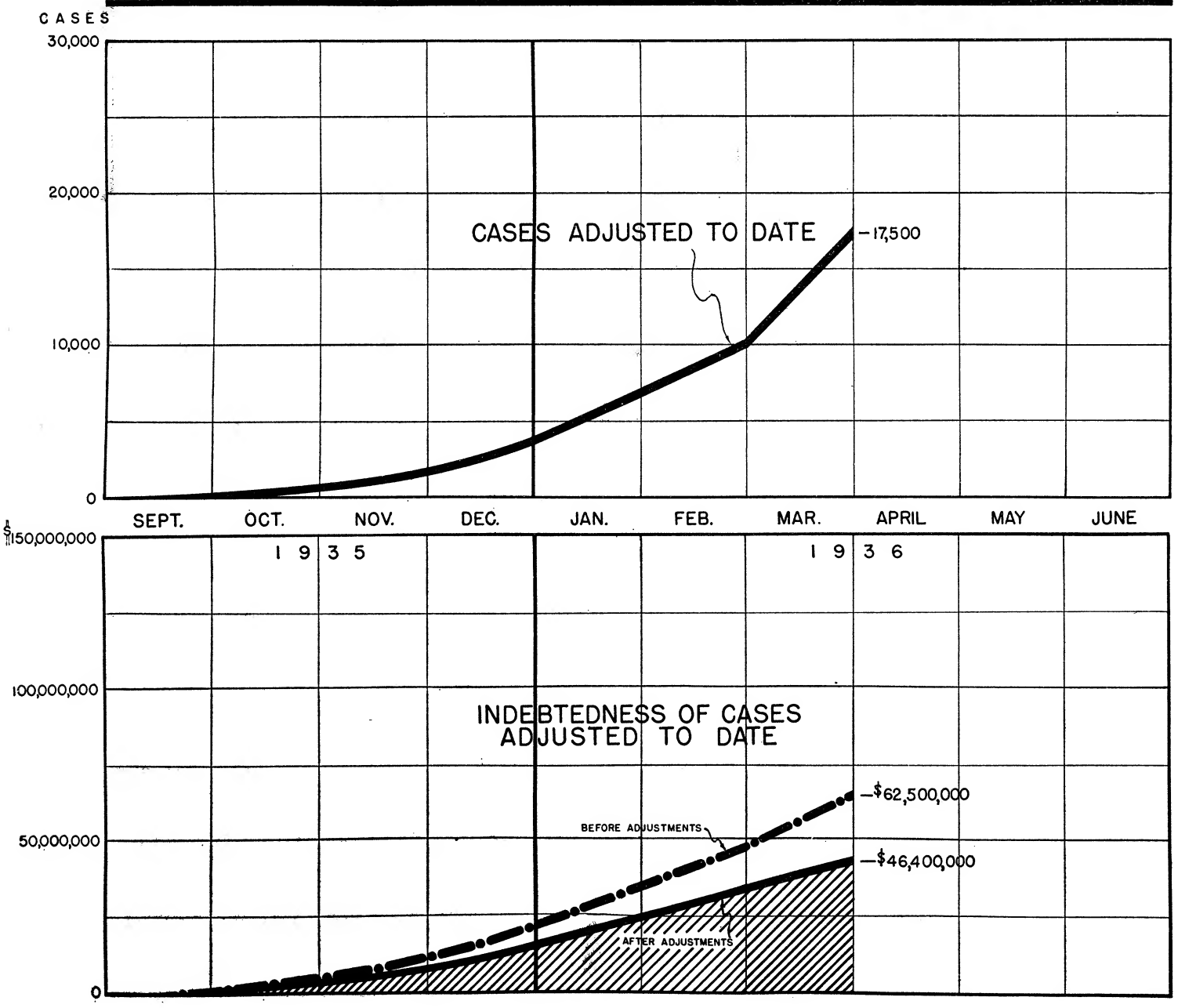


CHART NO. 26
Statistics & Records Section
Finance & Control Division
4-21-36

RURAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM
FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

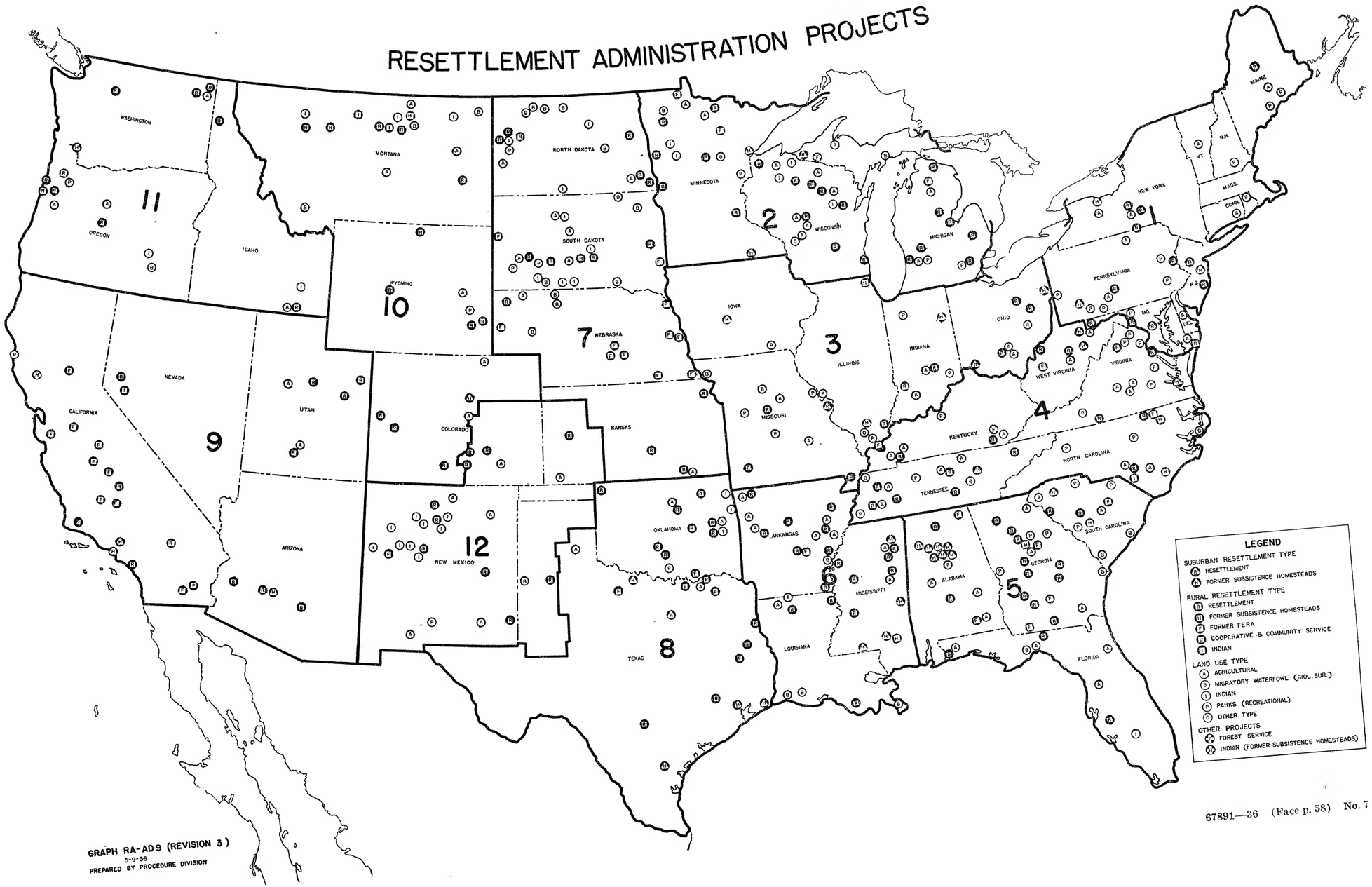




·CHART 36·
Statistics & Records Section
Finance & Control Division

67891—36 (Face p. 58) No. 6

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS



LEGEND

SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- (A) RESETTLEMENT
- (AA) FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- (R) RESETTLEMENT
- (H) FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
- (F) FORMER FERA
- (C) COOPERATIVE & COMMUNITY SERVICE
- (I) INDIAN

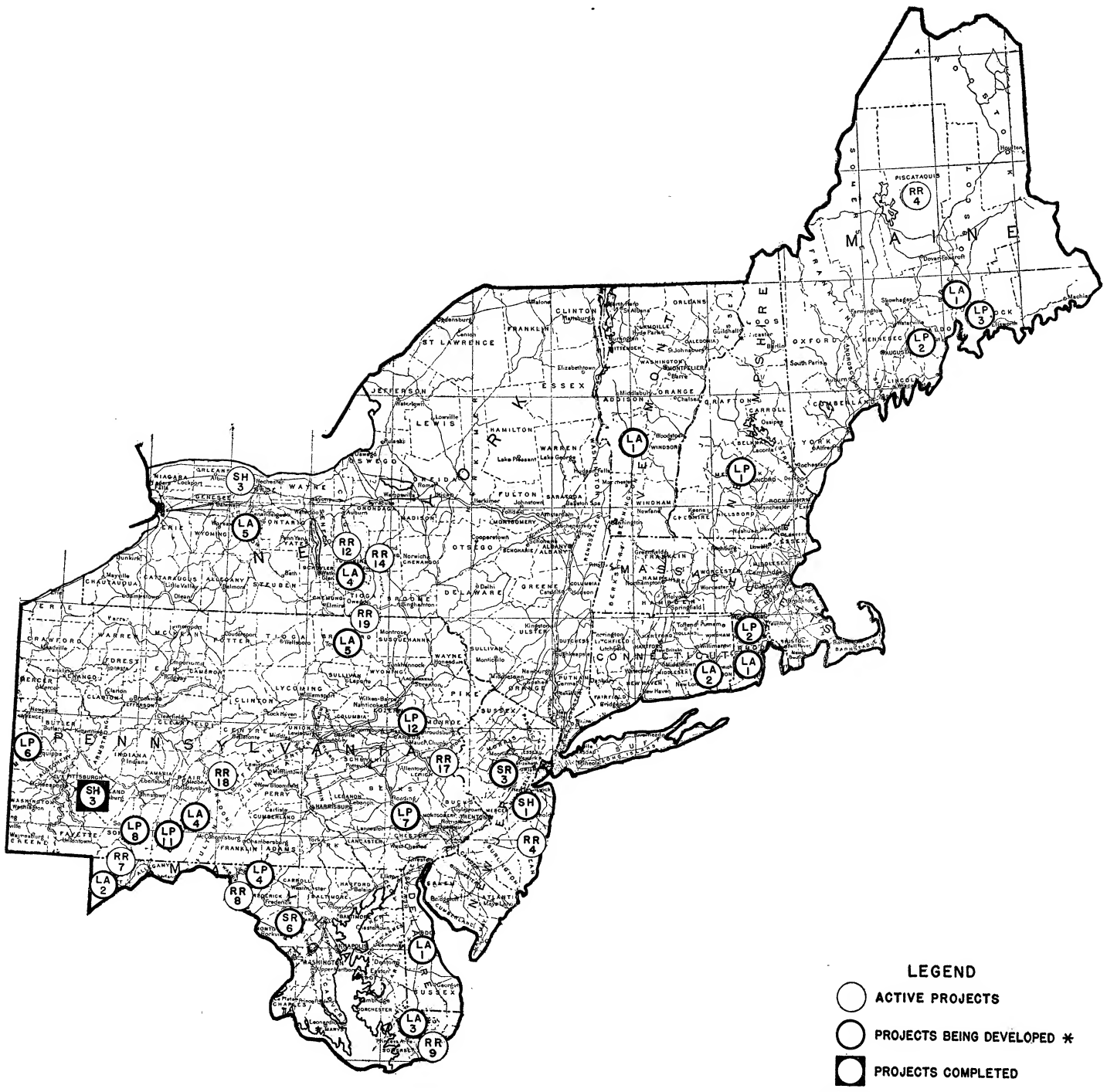
LAND USE TYPE
- (A) AGRICULTURAL
- (B) MIGRATORY WATERFOWL (BIOL. SUR.)
- (I) INDIAN
- (P) PARKS (RECREATIONAL)
- (O) OTHER TYPE

OTHER PROJECTS
- FOREST SERVICE
- INDIAN (FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS)

GRAPH RA-AD 9 (REVISION 3)
5-9-36
PREPARED BY PROCEDURE DIVISION

67891—36 (Face p. 58) No. 7

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS
REGION I



GRAPH RA-AD 10 (REVISION 2)
5-9-36
PREPARED BY PROCEDURE DIVISION

67891—36 (Face p. 58) No. 8

PART IV

The following survey shows graphically the location of projects of the Resettlement Administration:

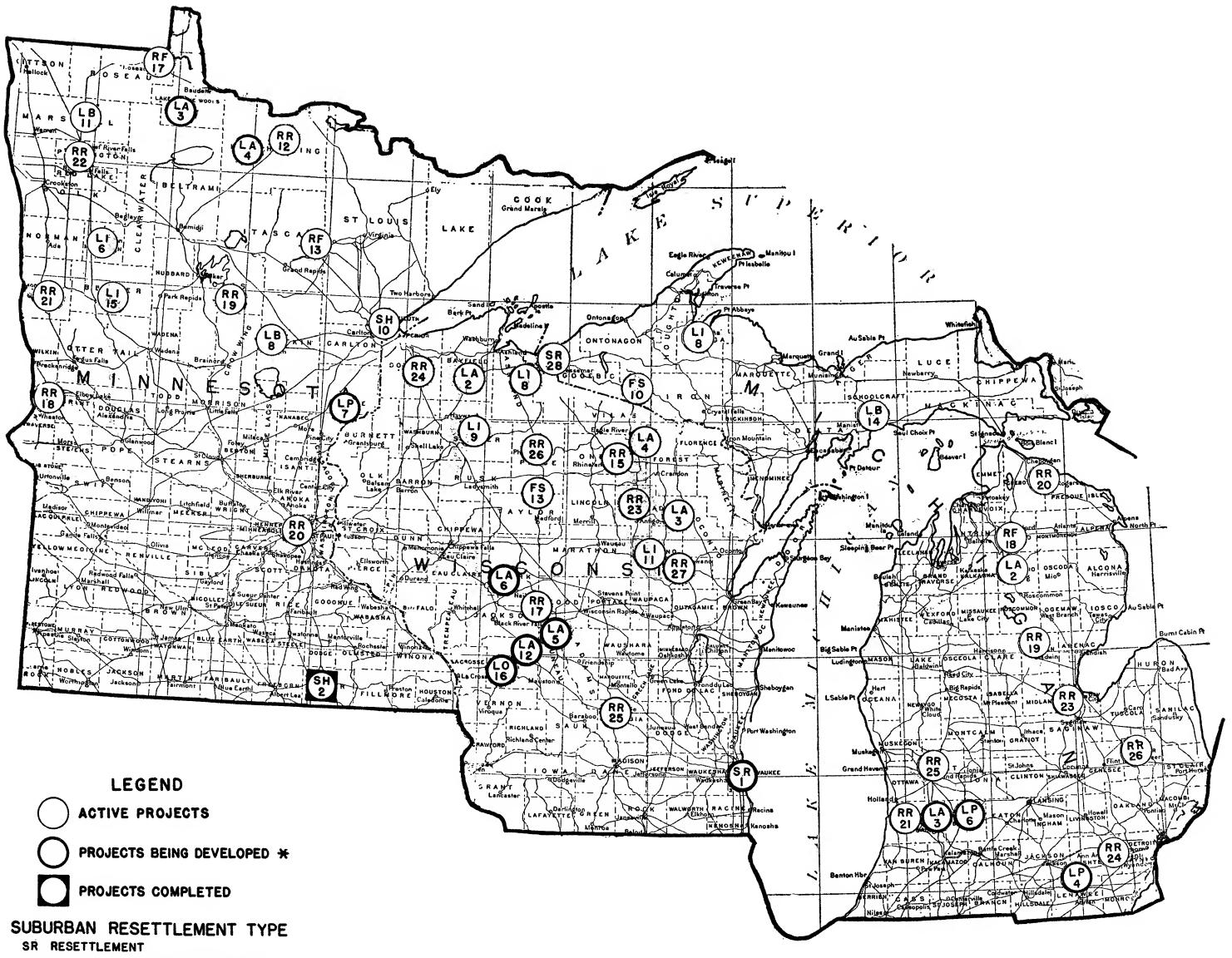
REGION 1

Project no.	City	County	Project
	CONNECTICUT		
*LD and LA-CN 2	Norwich	New London, Windham, Middlesex, Hartford, Tolland.	New London County stranded rural rehabilitation.
	DELAWARE		
*LD and LA-DL 1	Harrington	Sussex, Kent	State demonstration forest.
	MAINE		
*LD and LA-ME 1	Bangor	Penobscot, Washington, Cumberland, Waldo, Franklin.	5 rural problem areas.
*LD and LP-ME 2	Camden	Knox and Waldo	Camden Hills Park.
*LD and LP-ME 3	Bar Harbor	Hancock	Acadia Park.
RR-ME 4		Whole State	State of Maine farms.
	MARYLAND		
*LD and LA-MD 2	Grantsville	Garrett	Garrett County land, agricultural.
*LD and LA-MD 3	Salisbury	Wicomico and 2	Eastern Shore Agricultural.
*LD and LP-MD 4	Thurmont	Frederick and 1	Catoctin Park.
SR-MD 6	Berwyn	Prince Georges	Green Belt.
RR-MD 7	Grantsville	Garrett	Garrett farms.
RR-MD 8		Frederick, Washington	Cumberland Valley farms.
RR-MD 9	Pocomoke	Worcester	Worcester farms.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE		
*LD and LP-NH 1	Concord	Merrimack, Rockingham	Bear Brook recreational demonstration.
	NEW JERSEY		
SH-NJ 1	Hightstown	Monmouth	Jersey homesteaders.
SR-NJ 3	Bound Brook	Somerset	Greenbrook.
RR-NJ 4		Ocean	Archers Corners.
	NEW YORK		
SH-NY 3	Rochester	Monroe	Monroe County homesteads.
*LD and LA-NY 4	Ithaca	Tioga and 3	Land Use Reorganization.
*LD and LA-NY 5	do	Livingston and 9	Wildlife management area.
RR-NY 12	do	Tompkins and 6	Finger Lakes farms.
RR-NY 14	do	Tompkins and 9	New York Valley farms.
	PENNSYLVANIA		
SH-PA 3	Greensburg	Westmoreland	Westmoreland homesteads.
*LD and LA-PA 4	Huntingdon	Bedford and 3	Pennsylvania farm-land use readjustment.
*LD and LA-PA 5	Towanda	Bradford and Tioga	Bradford County land use readjustment.
*LD and LP-PA 6	Beaver	Beaver	Racoon Creek Park.
*LD and LP-PA 7	Birdsboro	Berks and Chester	French Creek Park.
*LD and LP-PA 8	Somerset	Somerset	Laurel Hill Park.
*LD and LP-PA 11	Bedford	Blair and Bedford	Blue Knob Park.
*LD and LP-PA 12	White Haven	Carbon	Hickory Run Park.
RR-PA 17	Upper Nazareth	Northampton	Northampton farms.
RR-PA 18		Huntingdon, Juniata, Bedford, Blair, Centre.	Southern Pennsylvania farms.
RR-PA 19		Bradford, Penn, and Tioga, N. Y.	Northern Pennsylvania farms.
	RHODE ISLAND		
*LD and LA-RI 1	East Greenwich	Providence, Kent and Washington.	State forests land acquisition and rural rehabilitation.
*LD and LP-RI 2	Providence	Kent and Washington	Beach Pond recreational.
	VERMONT		
*LD and LA-VT 1	Rutland	Addison, Windsor, Orange, Washington, and Rutland.	Farms-to-forest.

REGION 2

Project no.	City	County	Project
	MICHIGAN		
LA-MI 2	Grayling	19 counties	Au Sable State forest, agricultural.
*LD and LA-MI 3	Allegan	Allegan	Allegan Land, agricultural.
*LD and LP-MI 4	Waterloo	Washtenaw and Jackson	Waterloo Park.
*LD and LP-MI 6	Hastings	Barry	Yankee Springs park.
LI-MI 8		Baraga	L'Anse Indian.
FS-MI 10	Iron River	Iron	Basswood Forest, community.
LB-MI 14		Schoolcraft	Seney migratory waterfowl.
RF-MI 18		Otsego	Johannesburg farms.
RR-MI 19	Gladwin	Clare and 2	Ogemaw-Clare, farms.
RR-MI 20	Gaylord	Cheyboygan and Presque Isle.	Cheboygan Farms.
RR-MI 21	Allegan	Allegan, and 5	Allegan farms.
RR-MI 23		Oscoda, and 11	Bay City farms.
RR-MI 24		Washtenaw, Mason, Monroe, Hillsdale and 4.	Ann Arbor farms.
RR-MI 25		Oceana, and 10	Grand Rapids farms.
RR-MI 26		Huron, and 7	Lapeer Farms.
SR-MI 28	Ironwood	Gogebic	Ironwood homesteads.
	MINNESOTA		
SH-MN 2	Austin	Mower	Austin homesteads.
*LD and LA-MN 3	Baudette	Roseau, and 2	Northern Minnesota, Beltrami Island settlers relief.
*LD and LA-MN 4	do	Koochiching	Northern Minnesota, Pine Island settlers relief.
LI-MN 6		Mahnomen	Twin Lakes Indian.
*LD and LP-MN 7	Pine City	Pine	St. Croix parks.
LB-MN 8		Aitkin	Rice Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge.
SH-MN 10	Duluth	St. Louis	Duluth homesteads.
LB-MN 11		Marshall	Mud Lake migratory waterfowl.
RR-MN 12	Littlefork	Koochiching	Littlefork farms.
RF-MN 13	Hibbing	Itasca	Ethan Allen farms.
LI-MN 15		Becker	Flat Lake Indian rehabilitation.
RF-MN 17		Roseau and Lake of the Woods.	Rainy River farms.
RR-MN 18		Traverse, and 10	Willmar farms.
RR-MN 19		Cass, and 7	Brainerd farms.
RR-MN 20		Stearns, and 13	Minneapolis farms.
RR-MN 21	Litchfield	Clay, and 8	Fergus Falls farms.
RR-MN 22		Kittson, and 10	Thief River Falls farms
	WISCONSIN		
SR-WI 1	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Greendale.
LA-WI 2		Sawyer, Bayfield	Drummond settlers location.
LA-WI 3		Oconto, Forest, Langlade	Lakewood settlers location
LA-WI 4	Black River Falls	Vilas, Florence, Forest	Crandon settlers location.
*LD and LA-WI 5	do	Juneau, Wood, Monroe, Jackson.	Necedah game.
*LD and LA-WI 6	do	Clark, Jackson	Black River game.
LI-WI 8		Ashland, Iron	Bad River Indian.
LI-WI 9		Sawyer	Lac Court Oreilles Indian.
LI-WI 11		Shawano	Stockbridge Indian
*LD and LA-WI 12	Black River Falls	Monroe	Mill Bluff roadside park.
FS-WI 13	Drummond	Sawyer, Bayfield	Drummond.
RR-WI 15	Rhinelander	Vilas, Oneida, Lincoln, Price, Forest, Oconto, Florence, Langlade.	Lakewood-Crandon farms.
*LD and LO-WI 16	Sparta	Monroe	Camp McCoy military.
RR-WI 17	Black River Falls	Clark, Wood, Jackson, Monroe, Trempealeau, Sauk.	Central Wisconsin farms.
RR-WI 23	Summit	Langlade	Summit farms.
RR-WI 24		Douglas, Ashland, Iron, Burnett, Bayfield	Washburn farms.
RR-WI 25		Marathon, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Juneau, Adams	Portage farms.
RR-WI 26		Price, Polk, Barron, Rusk, St. Croix, Dunn, Chippewa.	Phillips farms.
RR-WI 27		Shawano, Oconto, Door, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee, Winnebago, and 4.	Shawano farms.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS
REGION 2



LEGEND

- ACTIVE PROJECTS
- PROJECTS BEING DEVELOPED *
- PROJECTS COMPLETED

SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- SR RESETTLEMENT
- SH FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- RR RESETTLEMENT
- RH FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
- RF FORMER F.E.R.A.
- RL COOPERATIVE & COMMUNITY SERVICE
- RI INDIAN

LAND ACQUISITION TYPE
- LA AGRICULTURAL
- LB MIGRATORY WATERFOWL (BIOL. SUR.)
- LI INDIAN
- LP PARKS (RECREATIONAL)
- LO OTHER TYPE

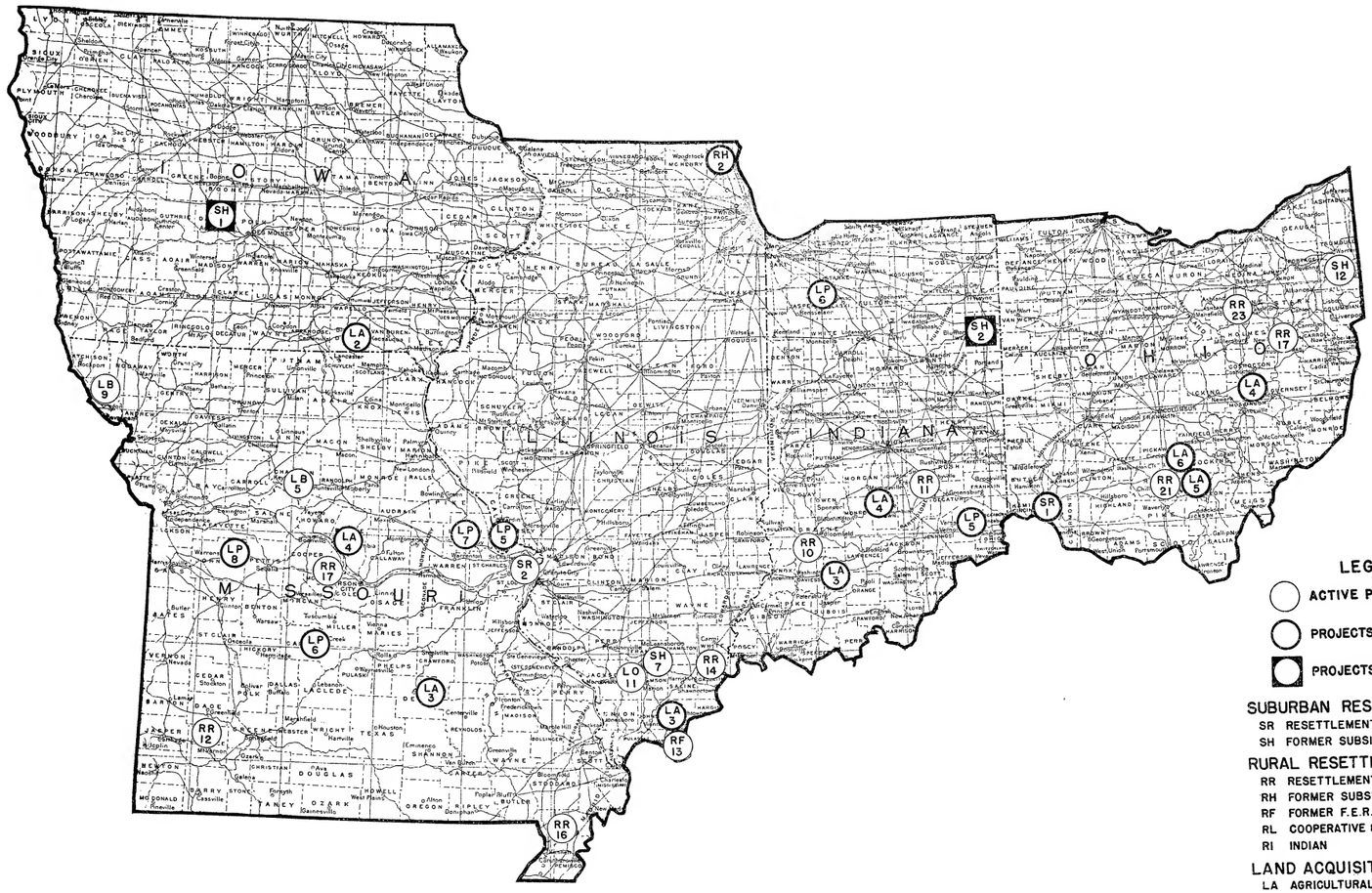
OTHER PROJECTS
- FS FOREST SERVICE
- IH INDIAN (FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS)

* RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS ON WHICH LAND DEVELOPMENT [LD] WORK IS IN PROGRESS

GRAPH RA-AD II (REVISION 2)
5-9-36
PREPARED BY PROCEDURE DIVISION

67891—36 (Face p. 60) No. 1

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS
REGION 3



LEGEND

- ACTIVE PROJECTS
- PROJECTS BEING DEVELOPED *
- PROJECTS COMPLETED

SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- SR RESETTLEMENT
- SH FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- RR RESETTLEMENT
- RH FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
- RF FORMER F.E.R.A.
- RL COOPERATIVE & COMMUNITY SERVICE
- RI INDIAN

LAND ACQUISITION TYPE
- LA AGRICULTURAL
- LB MIGRATORY WATERFOWL (BIOL. SUR.)
- LI INDIAN
- LP PARKS (RECREATIONAL)
- LO OTHER TYPE

OTHER PROJECTS
- FS FOREST SERVICE
- IH INDIAN (FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS)

* RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS ON WHICH LAND DEVELOPMENT [LD] WORK IS IN PROGRESS

GRAPH RA-AD 12 (REVISION 2)
5-9-36
PREPARED BY PROCEDURE DIVISION

67891—36 (Face p. 60) No. 2

REGION 3

Project no.	City	County	Project
	ILLINOIS		
RH–IL 2	Libertyville	Lake	Lake County homesteads.
*LD and LA–IL 3	Robb	Pope	Dixon Springs pasture and erosion control.
*LD and LP–IL 5	Grafton	Jersey	Pere Marquette parks.
SH–IL 7	West Frankfort	Franklin	Southern Illinois homesteads.
LO–IL 11	Carbondale	Williamson	Crab Orchard Creek Reservoir and recreational.
RF–IL 13	Robb	Pope, Johnson	Dixon Springs.
RR–IL 14		Gallatin, White	Gallatin farms.
	INDIANA		
SH–IN 2	Decatur	Adams	Decatur homesteads.
*LD and LA–IN 3	Shoals	Martin	Southern Indiana agricultural demonstration.
*LD and LA–IN 4	Nashville	Brown	Southern Indiana bean blossom agricultural demonstration.
*LD and LP–IN 5	Versailles	Ripley	Versailles Park.
*LD and LP–IN 6	Winemac	Pulaski	Winemac land.
RR–IN 10	Vincennes	Greene, Daviess, Martin, Knox, Brown.	Wabash farms.
RR–IN 11	Greensburg	Bartholomew, Shelby, Rush, Decatur.	Valley farms.
	IOWA		
SH–IO 1	Granger	Dallas	Granger homesteads.
*LD and LA–IO 2	Centerville	Lee and 11	Southern Iowa pasture improvement.
	MISSOURI		
SR–MO 2	St. Louis	St. Louis	Community housing including utilities and street, 3,000 units.
*LD and LA–MO 3	Salem	Dent	Meramec submarginal land agricultural.
*LD and LA–MO 4	Columbia	Boone	University of Missouri game preservation.
LB–MO 5	St. Louis	Chariton	Swan Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge.
*LD and LP–MO 6	Kaiser	Miller, Camden	Lake of the Ozarks.
*LD and LP–MO 7	Troy	Lincoln	Cuivre River recreational.
*LD and LP–MO 8	Knobnoster	Johnson	Montserrat recreational.
LB–MO 9	Napier	Holt	Squaw Creek migratory waterfowl refuge.
RR–MO 12	Not known	Lawrence and 5	Sac River farms.
RR–MO 16		New Madrid, Pemiscot	New Madrid farms.
RR–MO 17	Sedalia	Moniteau, Cooper, Morgan, and Pettis.	Osage Valley farms.
	OHIO		
SR–OH 1	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Greenhills.
*LD and LA–OH 4	Zanesville	Muskingum	Southeastern Ohio soil erosion and forestry.
*LD and LA–OH 5	McArthur	Vinton	Zaleski forest rehabilitation.
*LD and LA–OH 6	Chillicothe	Ross and Hocking	Ross-Hocking land readjustment.
SH–OH 12	Youngstown	Mahoning	Mahoning Gardens homesteads.
RR–OH 17	Not known	Tuscarawas	Tuscarawas farms.
RR–OH 21	Chillicothe	Ross, Hocking, Vinton	Scioto farms.
RR–OH 23	Not known	Ashland, Wayne	Notheastern Ohio farms.

REGION 4

Project no.	City	County	Project
	KENTUCKY		
*LD and LA-KY 1	Pineville	Knox, Bell, Leslie, Harlan	Kentucky Ridge Forest land agricultural.
*LD and LA-KY 2	Princeton	Caldwell and Christian	Princeton game refuge.
*LD and LA-KY 3	do	Trigg, Lyon and Marshall	Coalins forest and game refuge.
*LD and LP-KY 4	Louisville	Meade	Otter Creek Park.
FS-KY 10	London	Laurel, Whitley	Sublimity Farms.
RR-KY 13		Laurel, Knox	Laurel-Knox.
RR-KY 14		Christian, Trigg	Christian and Trigg Farms.
	NORTH CAROLINA		
RH-NC 2	Willard	Pender	Penderlea homesteads.
*LD and LA-NC 3	Hoffman	5 counties	Sand Hills land use.
*LD and LA-NC 4	Elizabethtown	Bladen and 2	Jones and Salters Lakes land agricultural.
*LD and LP-NC 8	Raleigh	Wake	Crabtree Creek Park acquisition.
RF-NC 10		Halifax	Tillery.
*LD and LP-NC 11	Sparta	Surry and 5	Blue Ridge Parkway.
LB-NC 14	New Holland	Hyde	Mattamuskeet Bird Refuge.
RH-NC 15	Enfield	Nash and 2	Bricks homesteads.
RR-NC 17		Hoke	Blues Bridge.
RI-NC 22	Pembroke	Robeson	Pembroke.
RR-NC 23		Wake and 6	North Carolina tenant purchase.
	TENNESSEE		
LB-TN 3	Not known	Lake and Obion	Lake Isom Migratory Waterfowl Refuge.
SH-TN 5	Crossville	Cumberland	Cumberland homesteads.
*LD and LA-TN 6	Lexington	Henderson, Carroll, Benson.	Natchez-Trace Forest.
*LD and LA-TN 7	Henderson	Hardeman, Chester	Madison-Hardeman-Chester Forest and park.
*LD and LA-TN 8	Lebanon	Wilson	Wilson County Cedar Forest, agricultural.
*LD and LA-TN 9	Livingston	Overton and Clay	Overton County game refuge, flood control and forestation.
*LD and LP-TN 11	Dickson	Dickson	Montgomery-Bell Park.
*LD and LP-TN 12	Memphis	Shelby	Shelby Forest park.
*LD and LP-TN 13	Pikeville	Van Buren and Bledsoe	Falls Creek Falls recreational area.
RR-TN 15	Lexington	Henderson, Decatur	Cub Creek.
RR-TN 17	Lebanon	Wilson and Sumner	Cairo Bend.
RR-TN 25	Somerville	Haywood, Fayette, Hardeman.	Haywood.
RR-TN 27	Not known	Carroll and 2	Tennessee tenant purchase.
RR-TN 29		Hamblen, Grainger and 1	Holston Valley.
RR-TN 30		Franklin, Coffee, and 1	Rutledge grant.
	VIRGINIA		
RF-VA 1	Luray	Page	Shenandoah homesteads.
*LD and LA-VA 2	Farmville	Buckingham, Appomattox.	Appomattox-Buckingham Forest.
*LD and LA-VA 3	do	Prince Edward	Prince Edward Wild Life Preserve, forestation.
*LD and LA-VA 4	do	Cumberland	Cumberland agricultural demonstration.
*LD and LP-VA 5	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Swift Creek Park.
*LD and LP-VA 6	Joplin	Prince William, Stafford	Chopawamsic Vacation Park.
*LD and LP-VA 7	Luray	Rappahannock, Albemarle.	Shenandoah National Park extension.
*LD and LP-VA 8	Floyd	Floyd, Franklin, Patrick	Blue Ridge Parkway.
*LD and LP-VA 9	Manassas	Prince William	Bull Run Park.
SH-VA 10	Newport News	Warwick	Newport News Homesteads.
*LD and LP-VA 13	Richmond	Hanover, Pulaski, Amherst.	Wayside Parks recreational area.
RR-VA 19	Martinsville	Henry	Fieldale.
RR-VA 20	Fredericksburg	King George	Hop farms.
	WEST VIRGINIA		
SH-WV 1	Elkins	Randolph	Tygart Valley homesteads.
SH-WV 2	Reedsville	Preston	Arthurdale.
*LD and LA-WV 4	Buckhannon	Upshur, Webster	Kanawha Head Wild Life preserve.
RF-WV 8	Redhouse	Putnam	Redhouse farms.
RR-WV 13	Parkersburg	Wirt, Wood	Little Kanawha.
RR-WV 14	Not known	Upshur	Upshur farms.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS
REGION 4

LEGEND

- ACTIVE PROJECTS
- PROJECTS BEING DEVELOPED *
- PROJECTS COMPLETED

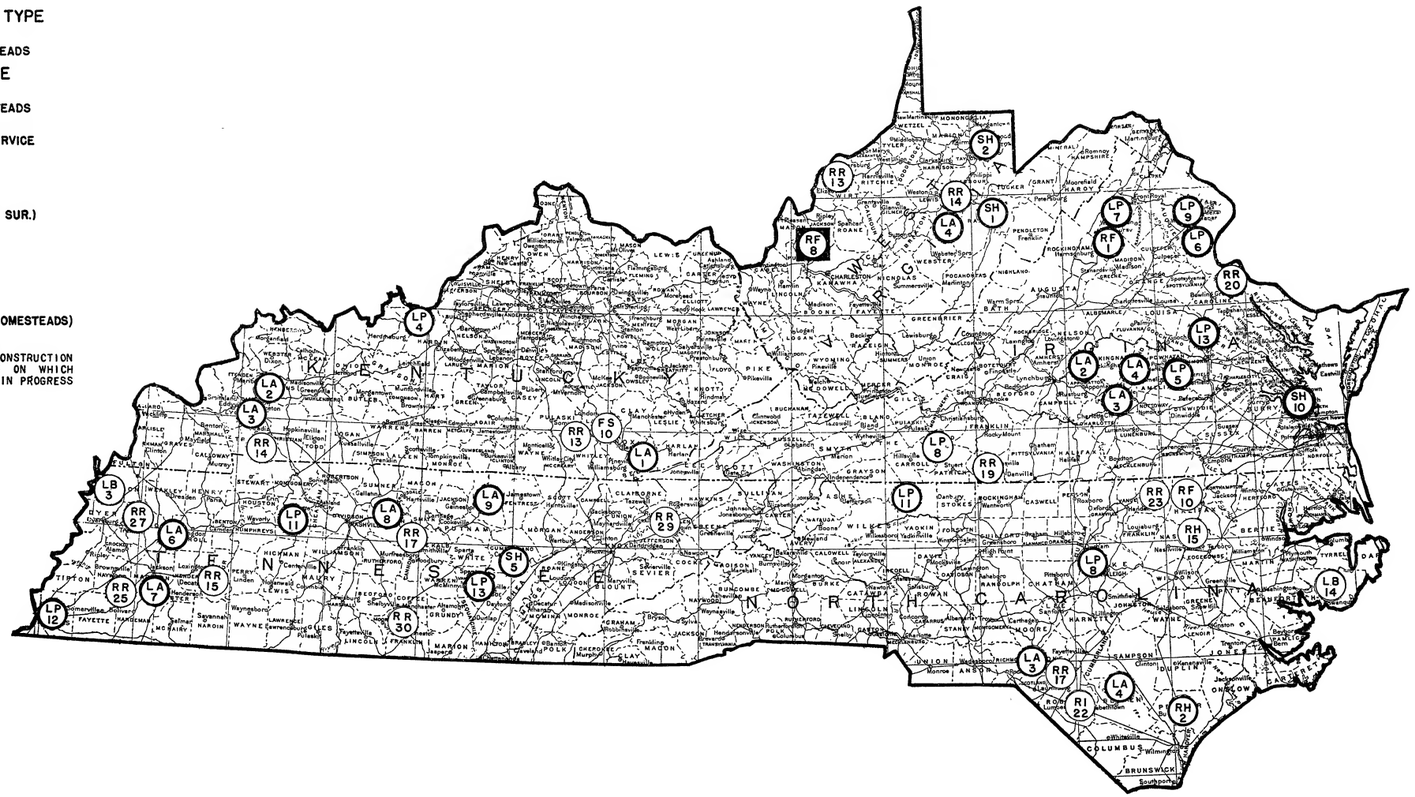
SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- SR RESETTLEMENT
- SH FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- RR RESETTLEMENT
- RH FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
- RF FORMER F.E.R.A.
- RL COOPERATIVE & COMMUNITY SERVICE
- RI INDIAN

LAND ACQUISITION TYPE
- LA AGRICULTURAL
- LB MIGRATORY WATERFOWL (BIOL. SUR.)
- LI INDIAN
- LP PARKS (RECREATIONAL)
- LO OTHER TYPE

OTHER PROJECTS
- FS FOREST SERVICE
- IH INDIAN (FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS)

* RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS ON WHICH LAND DEVELOPMENT [LD] WORK IS IN PROGRESS



GRAPH RA-AD 13 (REVISION 2)
5-9-36
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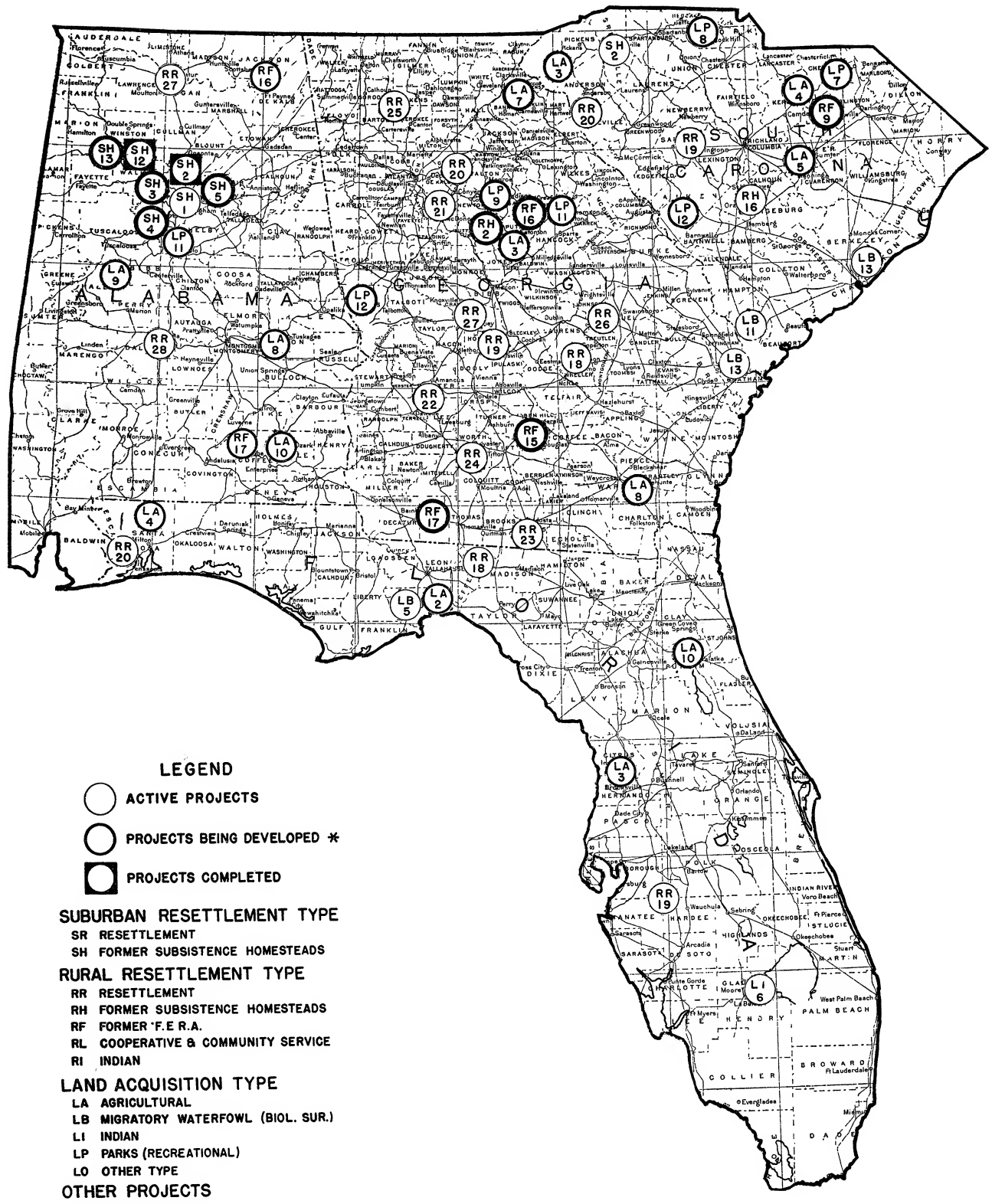
RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS
REGION 5



LEGEND

- ACTIVE PROJECTS
- PROJECTS BEING DEVELOPED *
- PROJECTS COMPLETED

SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- SR RESETTLEMENT
- SH FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- RR RESETTLEMENT
- RH FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
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LAND ACQUISITION TYPE
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- LB MIGRATORY WATERFOWL (BIOL. SUR.)
- LI INDIAN
- LP PARKS (RECREATIONAL)
- LO OTHER TYPE

OTHER PROJECTS
- FS FOREST SERVICE
- IH INDIAN (FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS)

* RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS ON WHICH LAND DEVELOPMENT [LD] WORK IS IN PROGRESS

GRAPH RA-AD 14 (REVISION 2)
5-9-36
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REGION 5

Project number	City	County	Project
	ALABAMA		
SH-AL 1	Trussville	Jefferson	Trussville homesteads.
SH-AL 2	Pinson	do	Palmer homesteads.
SH-AL 3	do	do	Palmerdale homesteads.
SH-AL 4	Birmingham	do	Gardendale homesteads.
SH-AL 5	do	do	Greenwood homesteads
*LD and LA-AL 8	Tuskegee	Macon	Tuskegee planned land use demonstration
*LD and LA-AL 9	Greensboro	Bibb, Hale, Perry and 1	West Alabama planned land use demonstration.
*LD and LA-AL 10	Ozark	Dale-Coffee	Pea River planned land use demonstration.
*LD and LP-AL 11	Birmingham	Shelby	Oak Mountain recreational.
SH-AL 12	Jasper	Walker	Bankhead farms, unit A.
SH-AL 13	do	do	Bankhead farms, unit B.
RF-AL 16	Scottsboro	Jackson	Cumberland Mountains.
RF-AL 17	Elba	Coffee	Coffee.
RR-AL 27	Auburn	Morgan and 19	Alabama tenant purchase.
RR-AL 28		Dallas-3	Prairie farms.
	FLORIDA		
*LD and LA-FL 2	Tallahassee	Wakulla, Leon, Jefferson	Wakulla land agricultural demonstration.
*LD and LA-FL 3	Brooksville	Citrus, Hernando, Pasco	Withlacoochee River land agricultural demonstration.
*LD and LA-FL 4	Milton	Escambia, Santa Rosa, and 1.	Pensacola land agricultural demonstration.
LB-FL 5	St. Marks	Wakulla	St. Marks addition migratory waterfowl.
LI-FL 6		Glades	Seminole.
*LD and LA-FL 10	Welaka	Putnam	Welaka wildlife and forest conservation
RR-FL 18	Osceola	Leon, Jefferson, Madison	Osceola farms.
RR-FL 19		Polk, Hardee, Hillsboro, Manatee.	Bayhead.
RR-FL 20		Escambia, Santa Rosa	Escambia.
	GEORGIA		
RH-GA 2	Monticello	Jasper	Piedmont homesteads.
*LD and LA-GA 3	Eatonton	Putnam, Jones, Jasper	Plantation Piedmont.
*LD and LA-GA 7	Cornelia	Habersham, Banks, Stephens.	Northeast Georgia upland game conservation.
*LD and LA-GA 8	Waycross	Brantley, Ware	Georgia coastal flatwoods upland game.
*LD and LP-GA 9	Madison	Morgan	Hard Labor Creek Park.
*LD and LP-GA 11	Crawfordville	Taliaferro	Alex H. Stephens Memorial Parks.
*LD and LP-GA 12	Chipley	Harris	Pine Mountain Park.
LB-GA 13	New Holland	Chatham	Savannah River migratory waterfowl refuge.
RF-GA 15	Irwinville	Irwin	Irwinville
RF-GA 16	Eatonton	Putnam	Briar Patch.
RF-GA 17	Cairo	Grady	Wolfe Creek.
RR-GA 18		Wheeler and Laurens	Wheeler farms.
RR-GA 19		Houston	Houston farms.
RR-GA 20		Gwinnett	Gwinnett farms.
RR-GA 21		Henry	McDonough farms.
RR-GA 22		Lee, Sumter, Terrell	Dawson farms.
RR-GA 23		Lowndes and Brooks	Lowndes farms.
RR-GA 24		Worth	Worth farms
RR-GA 25		Bartow and Cherokee	Etowah farms.
RR-GA 26		Bartow and 25	Georgia tenant purchase.
RR-GA 27	Fort Valley	Houston and Peach	Fort Valley farms
	SOUTH CAROLINA		
SH-SC 2	Taylor	Greenville	Greenville homesteads.
*LD and LA-SC 3	Clemson College	Anderson, Oconee, and Picken.	Clemson College community conservation.
*LD and LA-SC 4	McBee	Kershaw and Chesterfield	Sandhills agricultural demonstration
*LD and LA-SC 5	Sumter	Sumter	Poinsett forest land agriculture.
*LD and LP-SC 7	Cheraw	Chesterfield	Cheraw recreational area.
*LD and LP-SC 8	York	York, Cherokee	Kings Mountain Park.
RF-SC 9	Ashwood	Lee	Ashwood plantation
LB-SC 11		Jasper	Savannah River
*LD and LP-SC 12		Aiken, Kershaw, and 5	Waysides Park
LB-SC 13		Charleston	Cape Romain additional biological.
RH-SC 16	Orangeburg	Orangeburg	Orangeburg farms.
RR-SC 19		Saluda, Lexington, Newberry.	Saluda farms.
RR-SC 20		Anderson and 15	South Carolina tenant purchase.

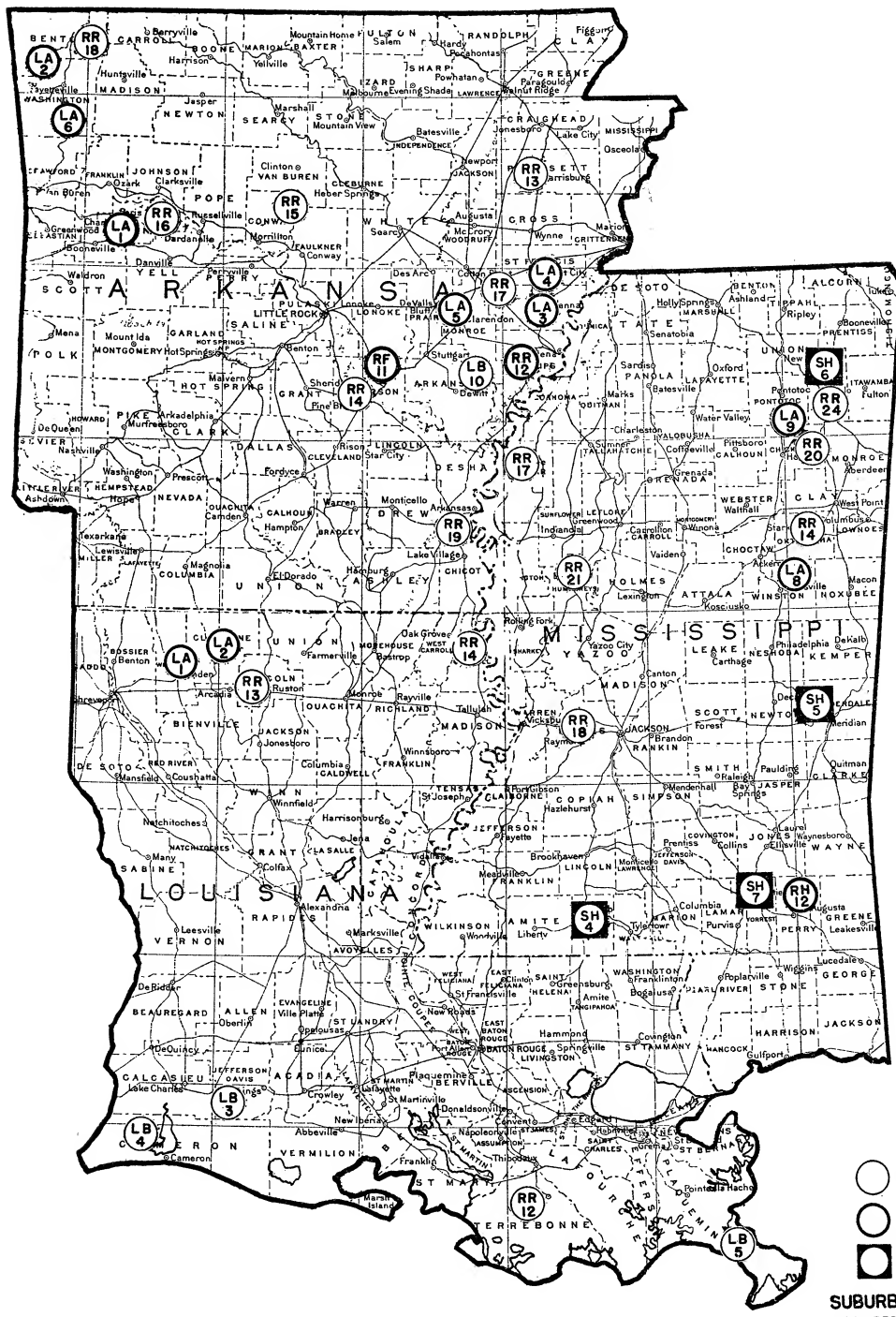
REGION 6

Project no.	City	County	Project
	ARKANSAS		
*LD and LA-AK 1	Paris	Logan, Yell	Magazine Mountain, forestry, game, and recreational.
*LD and LA-AK 2	Fayetteville	Washington, Benton	Northwest Arkansas, forestry, pasture making, grazing, and recreational.
*LD and LA-AK 3	Marianna	Lee and Phillips	Eastern Arkansas (Crowleys Ridge), forestry, grazing, and recreational.
*LD and LA-AK 4	do	St. Francis	Eastern Arkansas (Forest City), forestry, grazing, and recreational.
*LD and LA-AK 5	do	Prairie	Eastern Arkansas (Le Valls Bluff), forestry, grazing, and recreational.
*LD and LA-AK 6	Van Buren	Washington, Crawford	Boston Mountain, forestry, grazing, and recreational.
LB-AK 10	St. Charles	Monroe, Desha, Arkansas, Phillips.	White River migratory waterfowl refuge.
RF-AK 11	Tucker	Jefferson	Wright's plantation.
RR-AK 12	Lakeview	Phillips	Lakeview.
RR-AK 13		Poinsett	Campbell.
RR-AK 14		Jefferson	Lake Dick.
RR-AK 15		Crawford, Pope, Franklin, Conway, Johnson, and Faulkner.	Central Arkansas Valley farms
RR-AK 16		Logan, Yell, Franklin, Perry, Conway, and Sebastian	Western Arkansas Valley farms.
RR-AK 17		St. Francis, Lee, Prairie, Phillips, and Monroe.	Crowley Ridge.
RR-AK 18		Benton, Madison, Carroll, and Washington.	Northwest Arkansas.
RR-AK 19		Chicot and II	Arkansas tenant-purchase.
	LOUISIANA		
*LD and LA-LA 1	Minden	Webster and Claiborne	Northwest Louisiana forestry and pasture making.
*LD and LA-LA 2	Homer	Claiborne	Claiborne Parish, land use and adjustment.
LB-LA 3		Cameron, Jefferson-Davis	Lacassaine Bayou migratory waterfowl refuge.
LB-LA 4		Cameron	Sabine Lake migratory waterfowl refuge.
LB-LA 5		Plaquemines	Delta migratory waterfowl refuge.
RR-LA 12		Terrebonne	Terrebonne
RR-LA 13	Minden	Bossier, Webster, Bienville.	Delta Farms, Louisiana.
RR-LA 14		East Carroll and II	Louisiana tenant-purchase.
	MISSISSIPPI		
SH-MS 4	McComb	Pike	McComb homesteads.
SH-MS 5	Meridian	Lauderdale	Magnolia homesteads.
SH-MS 6	Tupelo	Lee	Tupelo homesteads.
SH-MS 7	Hattiesburg	Forrest	Hattiesburg homesteads.
*LD and LA-MS 8	Starkville	Winston and 3	Northeast Mississippi, forest, conservation, and grazing.
*LD and LA-MS 9	Okolona	Pontotoc, Chickasaw	Natchez Trace Forest, pasture, game, and recreational.
RH-MS 12	Richton	Perry	Richton homesteads.
RR-MS 14	Starkville	Oktibbeha and 8	Northeast Mississippi farms.
RR-MS 17	Mound Bayou	Bolivar and 2	Mound Bayou.
RR-MS 18	Jackson	Hinds	Hinds farms.
RR-MS 20	Okolona	Chickasaw and 5	Natchez Trace.
RR-MS 21	Cleveland	Washington and 9	Mississippi tenant purchase.
RR-MS 24	Tupelo	Lee	Tupelo suburban gardens.

REGION 7

	KANSAS		
RR-KA 4	None	Atchison and 12	Northeastern Kansas farms.
RR-KA 5	do	Reno, Sedgwick, Harvey, Sumner.	South central Kansas farms.
RR-KA 7		Chautauqua	Bee Creek.
LA-KA 8	Havana	Chautauqua, Montgomery.	Bee Creek Lake.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS
REGION 6



LEGEND

- ACTIVE PROJECTS
- PROJECTS BEING DEVELOPED *
- PROJECTS COMPLETED

SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT TYPE

- SR RESETTLEMENT
- SH FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE

- RR RESETTLEMENT
- RH FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
- RF FORMER F.E.R.A.
- RL COOPERATIVE & COMMUNITY SERVICE
- RI INDIAN

LAND ACQUISITION TYPE

- LA AGRICULTURAL
- LB MIGRATORY WATERFOWL (BIOL. SUR.)
- LI INDIAN
- LP PARKS (RECREATIONAL)
- LO OTHER TYPE

OTHER PROJECTS

- FS FOREST SERVICE
- IH INDIAN (FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS)

* RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS ON WHICH LAND DEVELOPMENT [LD] WORK IS IN PROGRESS

GRAPH RA-AD 15 (REVISION 2)
5-9-36
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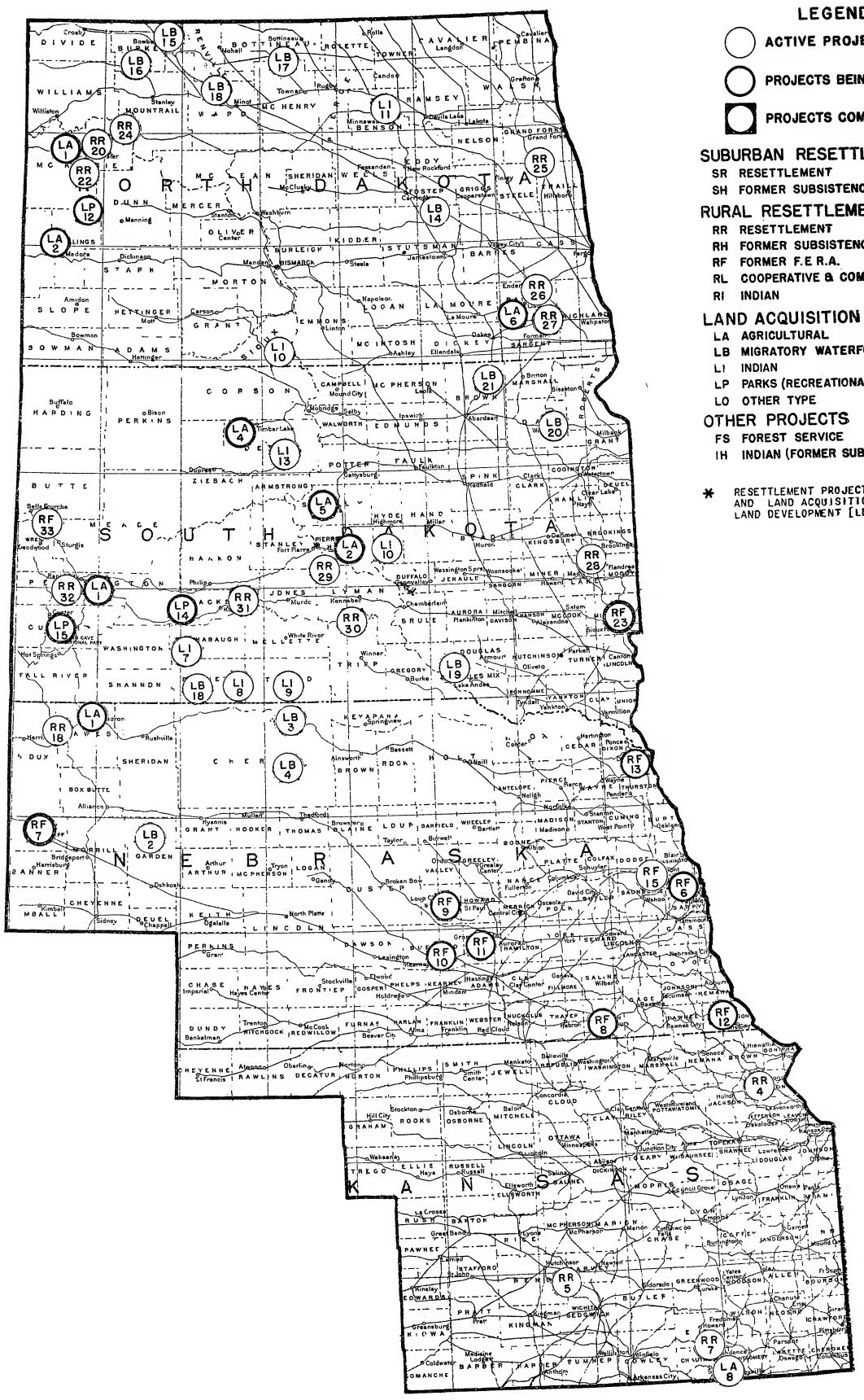
RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS
REGION 7



LEGEND

- ACTIVE PROJECTS
- PROJECTS BEING DEVELOPED *
- PROJECTS COMPLETED

SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- SR RESETTLEMENT
- SH FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- RR RESETTLEMENT
- RH FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
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LAND ACQUISITION TYPE
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- LB MIGRATORY WATERFOWL (BIOL. SUR.)
- LI INDIAN
- LP PARKS (RECREATIONAL)
- LO OTHER TYPE

OTHER PROJECTS
- FS FOREST SERVICE
- IH INDIAN (FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS)

* RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS ON WHICH LAND DEVELOPMENT [LD] WORK IS IN PROGRESS

GRAPH RA-AD 16 (REVISION 2)
5-9-36
PREPARED BY PROCEDURE DIVISION

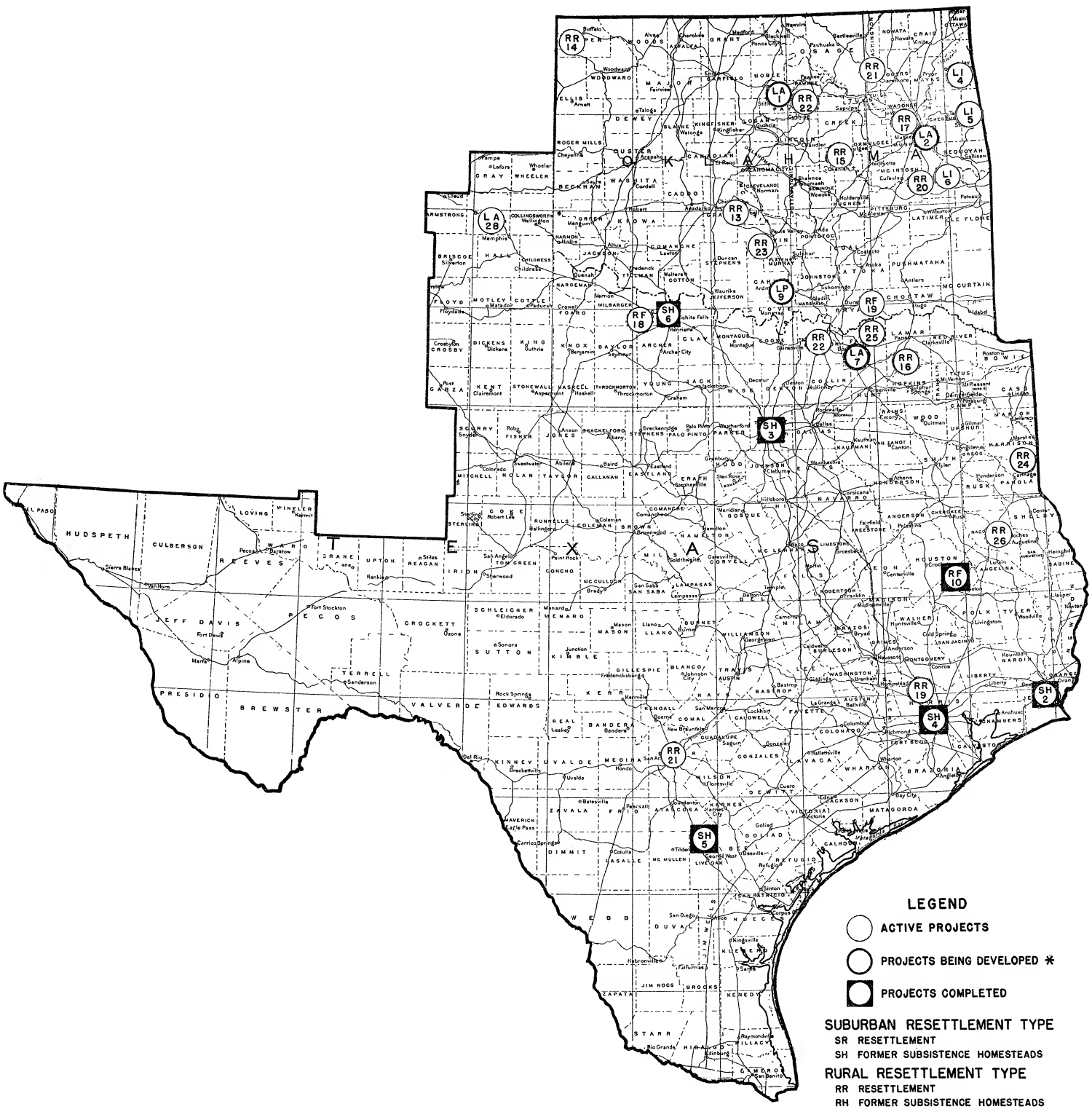
REGION 7—Continued

Project no.	City	County	Project
	NEBRASKA		
*LD & LA-NB 1	Chadron	Dawes and 2	Pine Ridge land use readjustment.
LB-NB 2	Alliance	Garden	Crescent Lake Migratory Bird Refuge.
LB-NB 3	Valentine	Cherry	Niobrara Migratory Bird Refuge.
LB-NB 4	Valentine and Wood Lake.	do	Valentine Lakes Migratory Bird Refuge.
RF-NB 6	Omaha	Douglas	Ak-Sar-Ben Village (Douglas County farmsteads).
RF-NB 7	Scotts Bluff	Scotts Bluff	Scotts Bluff farmsteads.
RF-NB 8	Fairbury	Jefferson	Fairbury farmsteads.
RF-NB 9	Loup City	Sherman	Loup City farmsteads.
RF-NB 10	None	Buffalo	Kearney farmsteads.
RF-NB 11	Grand Island	Hall	Grand Island farmsteads.
RF-NB 12	Falls City	Richardson	Falls City farmsteads.
RF-NB 13		Dakota	South Sioux City farmsteads.
RF-NB 15	Waterloo	Douglas	Ak-Sar-Ben Village.
RR-NB 18	Not known	Dawes and Sioux	Northwest Nebraska farms.
	NORTH DAKOTA		
*LD & LA-ND 1	Watford City	McKenzie	Little Missouri land adjustment (McKenzie).
*LD & LA-ND 2	do	Billings and Golden Valley.	Little Missouri land adjustment.
*LD & LA-ND 6	Lisbon	Ransom, Richland	Sheyenne River land conservation.
LI-ND 10	Fort Yates	Sioux and 3	Standing Rock Indian.
LI-ND 11	Devils Lake	Benson	Fort Totten Indian.
*LD & LP-ND 12	Dickinson	Billings and McKenzie	Roosevelt National Park.
LB-ND 14	Pingree	Foster, Stutsman	Arrow-wood Migratory Waterfowl Refuge.
LB-ND 15	Kenmare	Burke and Ward	Des Lacs Migratory Waterfowl Refuge.
LB-ND 16	Coteau	Burke and Mountrail	Lostwood Lakes Migratory Waterfowl Refuge.
LB-ND 17	Upham	Bottineau, McHenry	Lower Souris Migratory Waterfowl Refuge.
LB-ND 18	Foxholm	Renville, Ward, Foxholm	Upper Souris Migratory Waterfowl Refuge.
RR-ND 20	Watford City	McKenzie	Little Missouri farms.
RR-ND 22	do	do	Yellowstone Valley farms.
RR-ND 24		do	McKenzie retirement homes.
RR-ND 25		Red River Valley, Grand Forks Trail, Steele, Cass.	Red River Valley farms.
RR-ND 26	Lisbon	Ransom, Cass, Barnes	Southeastern North Dakota farms.
RR-ND 27		Richland, Ransom	Ransom retirement homes.
	SOUTH DAKOTA		
*LD & LA-SD 1	Rapid City	Pennington and 3	Badlands-Fall River land acquisition.
*LD & LA-SD 2	Chamberlain	Lyman and 3	South central South Dakota land adjustment.
*LD & LA-SD 4	Timber Lake	Dewey	Little Moreau Game Refuge.
*LD & LA-SD 5	Onida	Sully	Fort Sully Game Refuge.
LI-SD 7	Pine Ridge	Washabaugh and 3	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
LI-SD 8	Rosebud	Todd	Cutmeat Indian.
LI-SD 9	do	do	Antelope Indian.
LI-SD 10	Pierre	Hyde and 3	Lower Brule and Crow Creek.
LI-SD 13	Mobridge	Dewey	Cheyenne River Indian Reservation.
*LD & LP-SD 14	Philip	Pennington and 3	Bad Lands Park.
*LD & LP-SD 15	Hermosa	Custer	Custer State Park
LB-SD 18	Martin	Bennett	La Creek migratory waterfowl.
LB-SD 19	Lake Andes	Charles Mix	Lake Andes migratory waterfowl.
LB-SD 20	Waubay	Day	Waubay Migratory Waterfowl Refuge
LB-SD 21	Columbia	Brown	Sand Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge.
RF-SD 23		Minnehaha	Sioux Falls.
RR-SD 28		Brookings and 3	Eastern South Dakota farms.
RR-SD 29		Lyman, Jones, and Stanley	South central South Dakota farms.
RR-SD 30		Lyman, Jones, and Tripp	White River farms.
RR-SD 31		Jackson, Custer, Pennington, and Fall River.	Southwestern South Dakota farms.
RR-SD 32		Pennington	Black Hills farms.
RF-SD 33		Lawrence and Butte	Belle Fourche-Spearfish.

REGION 8

Project no.	City	County	Project
	OKLAHOMA		
*LD and LA-OK 1	Stillwater	Payne and Noble	Central Oklahoma, forestry, grazing, and recreational.
*LD and LA-OK 2	Muskogee	Muskogee	Eastern Oklahoma, Cookson Hills, fish and game.
LI-OK 4		Delaware	Delaware, Indian rehabilitation.
LI-OK 5		Adair	Adair, Indian rehabilitation.
LI-OK 6		Haskell	Haskell, Indian rehabilitation.
*LD and LP-OK 9	Ardmore	Carter	Lake Murray, State park extension.
RR-OK 13		Grady, McClain, and Garvin.	Washita Valley farms.
RR-OK 14		Harper	La Verne.
RR-OK 15		Okfuskee	Boley.
RR-OK 17		Muskogee and Wagoner	Eastern Oklahoma farms.
RF-OK 19	Boswell	Bryan	Bryan farms.
RR-OK 20		Haskell and 6	Ozark farms.
RR-OK 21		Tulsa and 6	Tulsa.
RR-OK 22		Payne and 9	North Central Oklahoma farms.
RR-OK 23		Garvin and 6	Oklahoma, tenant purchase.
	TEXAS		
SH-TX 2	Beaumont	Jefferson	Beauxart gardens.
SH-TX 3	Arlington	Tarrant	Dalworthington gardens.
SH-TX 4	Houston	Harris	Houston gardens.
SH-TX 5	Three Rivers	Live Oak	Three Rivers gardens.
SH-TX 6	Wichita Falls	Wichita	Wichita gardens.
*LD and LA-TX 7	Bonham	Fannin	Northeast Texas, grazing, game, and recreational.
RF-TX 10		Trinity	Woodlake.
RR-TX 16	Cooper	Delta	Delta.
RF-TX 18	Wichita Falls	Wichita	Wichita Valley.
RR-TX 19		Harris	Highland.
RR-TX 21	San Antonio	Bexar and 3	Inter-Coastal Prairie.
RR-TX 22		Grayson and 29	Texas, tenant purchase.
RR-TX 24		Harrison and Panola	Harrison.
RR-TX 25	Bonham	Fannin	Fannin.
RR-TX 26		Nacogdoches and Angelina	East Texas (Nacogdoches).
LA-TX 28	Clarendon	Armstrong, Briscoe, Donley, Hall.	Texas, grazing and upland game.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS
REGION 8



GRAPH RA-AD 17 (REVISION 2)
5-9-36
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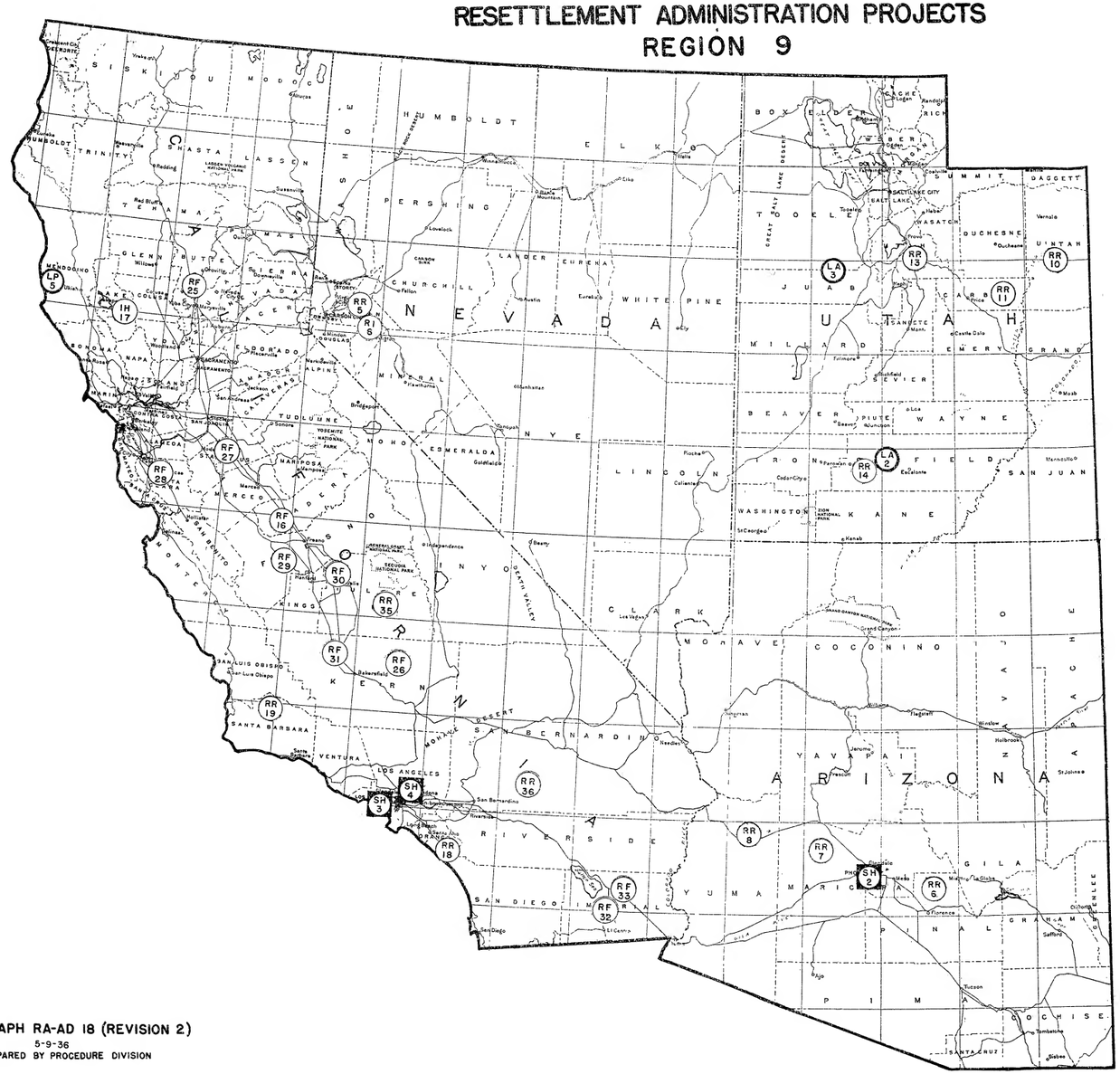
67891—36 (Face p. 66) No. 1

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS
REGION 9



GRAPH RA-AD 18 (REVISION 2)
5-9-36
PREPARED BY PROCEDURE DIVISION

LEGEND

- ACTIVE PROJECTS
- PROJECTS BEING DEVELOPED *
- PROJECTS COMPLETED

SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- SR RESETTLEMENT
- SH FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

RURAL RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- RR RESETTLEMENT
- RH FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
- RF FORMER F.E.R.A.
- RL COOPERATIVE & COMMUNITY SERVICE
- RI INDIAN

LAND ACQUISITION TYPE
- LA AGRICULTURAL
- LB MIGRATORY WATERFOWL (BIOL. SUR.)
- LI INDIAN
- LP PARKS (RECREATIONAL)
- LO OTHER TYPE

OTHER PROJECTS
- FS FOREST SERVICE
- IH INDIAN (FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS)

* RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS ON WHICH LAND DEVELOPMENT [LD] WORK IS IN PROGRESS

67891—36 (Face p. 66) No. 2

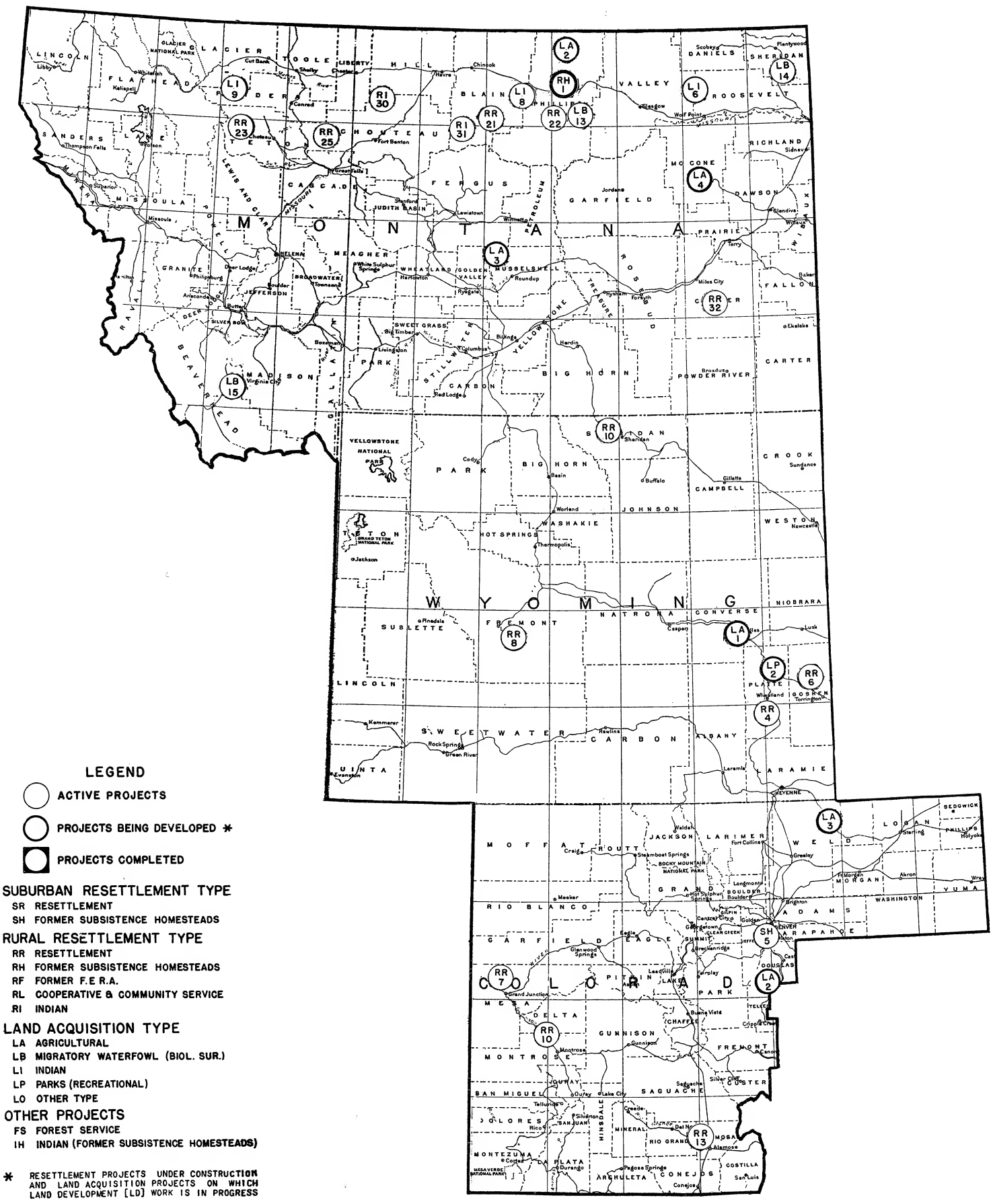
REGION 9

Project no.	City	County	Project
	ARIZONA		
SH-AZ 2	Phoenix	Maricopa	Phoenix homesteads, unit B.
RR-AZ 6	Not known	Pinal	Casa Grande Valley.
RR-AZ 7	Phoenix	Maricopa	Arizona part-time farms.
RR-AZ 8		Yuma	Yuma Island.
	CALIFORNIA		
SH-CF 3	Reseda	Los Angeles	San Fernando homesteads.
SH-CF 4	El Monte	do	El Monte homesteads.
*LD & LP-CF 5	Caspar	Mendocino	Mendocino woodlands recreational demonstration.
RF-CF 16		Yold and 14	California migratory camps.
IH-CF 17		Lake	Lake County homesteads.
RR-CF 18		Orange	Santa Ana gardens.
RR-CF 19		Santa Barbara	San Marcos.
RF-CF 25	Marysville	Yuba	Marysville migratory camp.
RF-CF 26	Arvin	Kern	Arvin migratory camp.
RF-CF 27	Modesto	Stanislaus	Modesto migratory camp.
RF-CF 28	San Jose	Santa Clara	Santa Clara migratory camp.
RF-CF 29	Calwa City	Fresno	Fresno migratory camp.
RF-CF 30	Kingsburg	Tulare	Tulare migratory camp.
RF-CF 31	Shafter	Kern	Shafter migratory camp.
RF-CF 32	Brawley	Imperial	Imperial migratory camp, unit 1.
RF-CF 33	Calipatria	do	Imperial migratory camp, unit 2.
RR-CF 35	Fresno	Tulare	San Joaquin Valley part-time farms.
RR-CF 36		San Bernardino	Citrus Belt Valley part-time farms.
	NEVADA		
RR-NV 5	Not known	Lyon	Lyon farms.
	UTAH		
*LD & LA-UT 2	Pangvitch	Garfield	Widtsoe land-use adjustment.
*LD & LA-UT 3	Tooele	Juab, Tooele	Central Utah dry-land agricultural.
RR-UT 10	Not known	Uintah	Green River farms.
RR-UT 11	Price	Carbon	Price River.
RR-UT 13	Not known	Utah	Elberta.
RR-UT 14	Widtsoe	Garfield	Widtsoe farms.

REGION 10

Project no.	City	County	Project
	COLORADO		
*LD and LA-CO 2	Colorado Springs	El Paso, Douglas, and Teller.	Fountain Creek soil erosion control.
*LD and LA-CO 3	Briggsdale	Weld	Weld County land readjustment project.
SH-CO 5	Denver	Denver	Denver homesteads.
RR-CO 7		Mesa	Grand Valley.
RR-CO 10		Montrose and Delta	Uncompahgre.
RR-CO 13	Alamosa	Rio Grande, Alamosa, and 1.	Bower-Morgan-Waverly farms.
	MONTANA		
RH-MT 1	Malta	Phillips	Malta homesteads.
*LD and LA-MT 2	do	Phillips, Valley, and Blaine.	Milk River northern Montana land adjustment.
*LD and LA-MT 3	Roundup	Musselshell and 3	Musselshell central Montana land agricultural.
*LD and LA-MT 4	Miles City	Prairie and Fallon	Lower Yellowstone land use adjustment.
LI-MT 6	Not known	Valley, Roosevelt	Fort Peck, Indian.
LI-MT 8	Harlem	Blaine, Phillips	Fort Belknap, Indian.
LI-MT 9	Browning	Glacier, Pondera	Blackfeet Reservation, Indian.
LB-MT 13	Malta	Phillips	Lake Bowdoin migratory waterfowl.
LB-MT 14	Medicine Lake	Sheridan, Roosevelt	Medicine Lake migratory waterfowl.
LB-MT 15	Dillon	Beaverhead	Red Rock migratory waterfowl.
RR-MT 21		Blaine, Phillips, Valley	Milk River farms.
RR-MT 22	Malta	Phillips	Beaver Creek.
RR-MT 23		Teton	Floweree farms.
RR-MT 25		Teton, Cascade	Fairfield bench.
RI-MT 30		Chouteau	Rocky Boy.
RI-MT 31		Blaine	Fort Belknap.
RR-MT 32		Custer	Kinsey flat.
	WYOMING		
*LD and LA-WY 1	Douglas	Converse, Weston, Campbell, and Crook.	Thunder Basin, northeast Wyoming land readjustment.
*LD and LP-WY 2	Guernsey	Platte	Lake Guernsey park.
RR-WY 4	Not known	do	Wheatland.
RR-WY 6	Lingle	Goshen	Lingle.
RR-WY 8	Not known	Fremont	Riverton.
RR-WY 10	do	Sheridan	Sheridan.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS
REGION 10



LEGEND

- ACTIVE PROJECTS
- PROJECTS BEING DEVELOPED *
- PROJECTS COMPLETED

SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT TYPE
- SR RESETTLEMENT
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LAND ACQUISITION TYPE
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- LB MIGRATORY WATERFOWL (BIOL. SUR.)
- LI INDIAN
- LP PARKS (RECREATIONAL)
- LO OTHER TYPE

OTHER PROJECTS
- FS FOREST SERVICE
- IH INDIAN (FORMER SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS)

* RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS ON WHICH LAND DEVELOPMENT (LD) WORK IS IN PROGRESS

GRAPH RA-AD 19 (REVISION 2)
5-9-36
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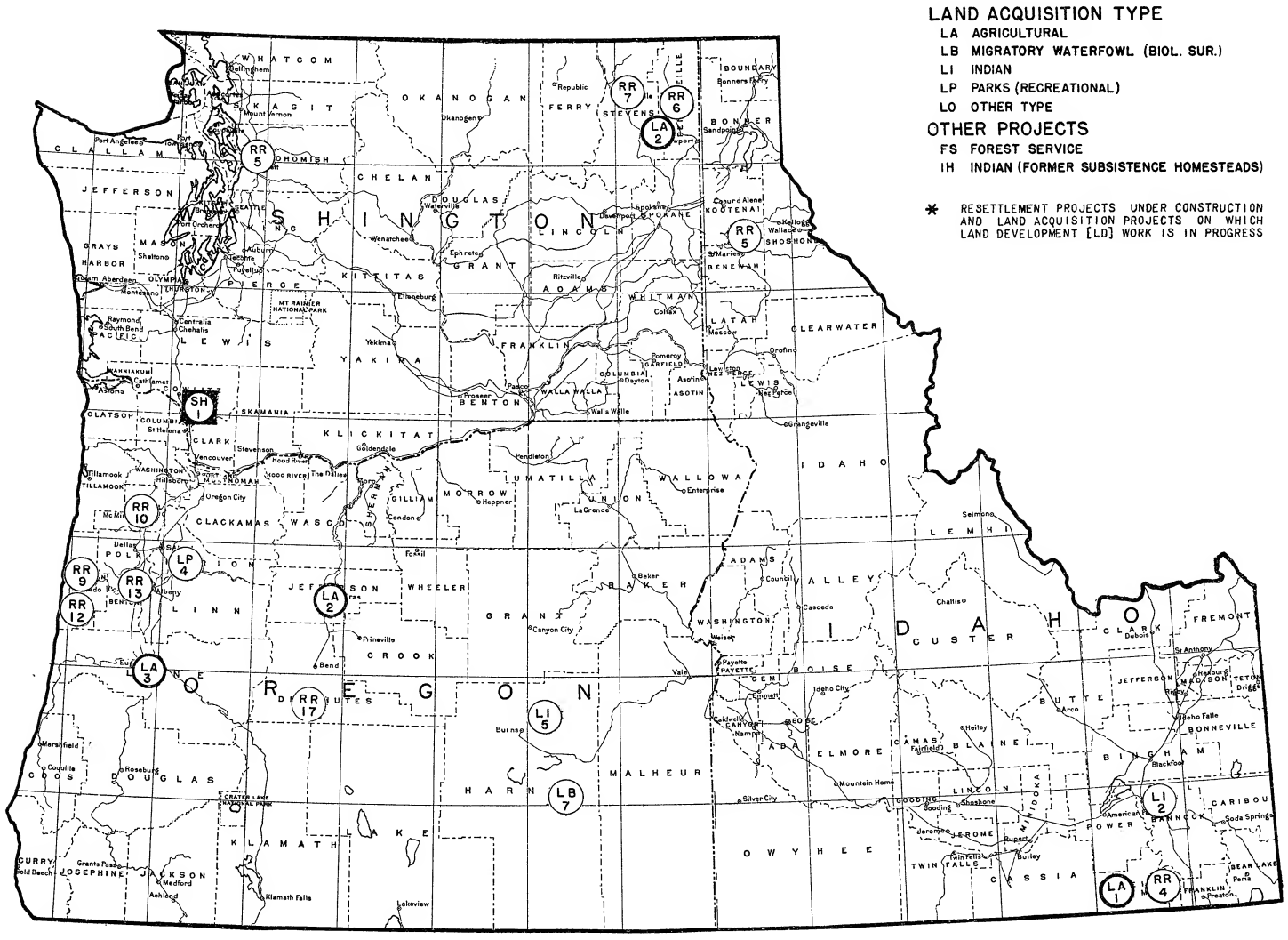
RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS
REGION II



LEGEND

- ACTIVE PROJECTS
- PROJECTS BEING DEVELOPED *
- PROJECTS COMPLETED

SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT TYPE
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LAND ACQUISITION TYPE
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OTHER PROJECTS
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* RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS ON WHICH LAND DEVELOPMENT [LD] WORK IS IN PROGRESS

GRAPH RA-AD 20 (REVISION 2)
5-9-36
PREPARED BY PROCEDURE DIVISION

67891—36 (Face p. 69) No. 2

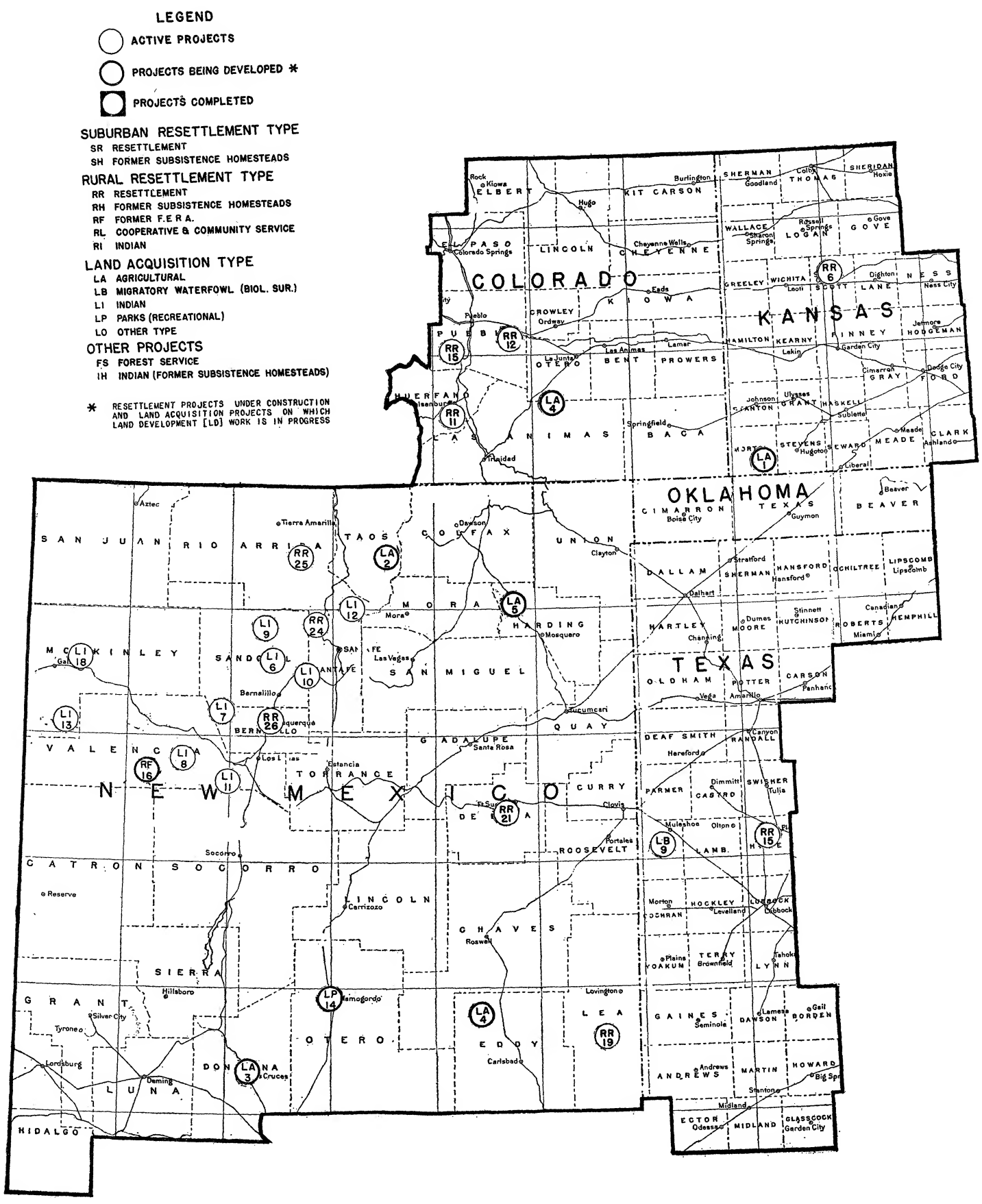
REGION 11

Project no.	City	County	Project
	IDAHO		
*LD and LA-ID 1	Malad City	Oneida and Cassia	Southeastern Idaho, agricultural demonstration.
LI-ID 2		Power, Bannock, and Bingham.	Fort Hall Indian Reservation.
RR-ID 4	Malad City	Oneida, Benewah, Kootenai, and Boundary.	Malad Valley.
RR-ID 5		Benewah, Boundary, and Kootenai.	Northern Idaho.
	OREGON		
*LD and LA-OR 2	Madras	Jefferson and 3	Central Oregon, grazing.
*LD and LA-OR 3	Eugene	Lane, Yamhill, Lincoln, and Tillamook.	Western Oregon, scattered settlers relocation.
*LD and LP-OR 4		Marion	Silver Creek, recreational.
LI-OR 5		Harney	Burns Colony, Indian.
LB-OR 7		do	Lake Malheur migratory, waterfowl refuge.
RR-OR 9	Toledo	Lincoln	Yaquina Bay.
RR-OR 10	McMinnville	Yamhill	Yamhill farms.
RR-OR 12		Lincoln	Salmon River.
RR-OR 13	Corvallis	Benton	Willamette Valley.
RR-OR 17	Bend	Deschutes, Klamath, and Crook.	Central Oregon farms.
	WASHINGTON		
SH-WA 1	Longview	Cowlitz	Longview homesteads.
*LD and LA-WA 2	Newport and Colville.	Pend Oreille and Stevens	Northeast Washington, scattered settlers.
RR-WA 5	Everett, Snohomish, and Monroe.	Snohomish	Snohomish farms.
RR-WA 6	Locke	Pend Oreille	Locke.
RR-WA 7	Colville	Stevens	Colville Valley.

REGION 12

Project no.	City	County	Project
	COLORADO		
*LD and LA-CO 4	Rocky Ford	Otero and Las Animas	Southern Otero land readjustment.
RR-CO 11		Huerfano	Walsenburg.
RR-CO 12		Pueblo	Broadacres.
RR-CO 15		do	Excelsior.
	KANSAS		
*LD and LA-KA 1	Elkhart	Morton and Stevens	Southwest Kansas land use adjustment.
RR-KA 6	None	Scott	Scott farms.
	NEW MEXICO		
*LD and LA-NM 2	Taos	Taos, Rio Arriba	Taos County land agricultural.
*LD and LA-NM 3	Las Cruces	Dona Ana and Luna	Crater land use adjustment.
*LD and LA-NM 4	Hope	Eddy	Hope irrigation adjustment.
*LD and LA-NM 5	Mills	Harding, Mora, Colfax	Mills land use adjustment.
LI-NM 6	Not known	Sandoval	Zia and Santa Ana Indian.
LI-NM 7	do	Sandoval and Bernalillo	Laguna Indian.
LI-NM 8	do	Valencia	Acoma Indian.
LI-NM 9	do	Sandoval	Jemez Indian
LI-NM 10	do	Sante Fe and Sandoval	Cochiti, San Domingo, San Felipe Indian.
LI-NM 11	do	Valencia	Isleta Indian.
LI-NM 12	do	Rio Arriba and Santa Fe	Tewa Basin Indian.
LI-NM 13	do	McKinley and Valencia	Zuni Reservation Indian.
*LD and LP-NM 14	Alamogordo	Otero and Dona Ana	White Sands recreational.
RF-NM 16	Not known	Valencia	Bosque farms.
LI-NM 18	North Gallup	McKinley	Gallup-Two Wells Indian rehabilitation.
RR-NM 19	Hobbs	Lea, Eddy, Chaves	Lea farms.
RR-NM 21	Not known	DeBaca, Sandoval, etc	Mills Northern.
RR-NM 24	do	Sante Fe, Rio Arriba	Tewa.
RR-NM 25	do	Rio Arriba and 4	Rio Grande.
RR-NM 26	Albuquerque	Bernalillo	Albuquerque homesteads.
	TEXAS		
LB-TX 9	Muleshoe	Bailey	Muleshoe migratory waterfowl refuge.
RR-TX 15	Plainview	Hale	Plainview.

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS
REGION 12



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